CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,382—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0 6-8
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0 13-8
37-8 19-12		37-0 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st Mar.
B.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parlitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheli	29th May.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bundar at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
BOKHARA	2355	500	H. Weigheli	26th Mar.
THAMES	4113	380	W. A. Soutou	9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE		4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates includes Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th March '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd March, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	21st March.
M.L. HISPANIA	S. Abroy	3380	30th "
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3360	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3063	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3393	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamers marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th March, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c, from Rs. 300 to 360 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 18th March, and the S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 21st March, calling at Veraval, Maugrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 22nd March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

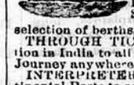
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th March, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

S. S. NUBIA ..... 3,551 Tons. Sailing 21st March.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

S. S. HISPANIA ..... 3,380 Tons. Sailing 30th March.

THESE STEAMERS WILL SAIL punctually as above. They carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Passengers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

For rates of Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th March, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5 which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

WHISKY.

GONNE,

CROFT AND CO.'S,

IN

SPECIAL SHAPED BOTTLES,

Rs. 33 Per Dozen Quarts.

A PERFECT LIQUEUR

WHISKY.

One Trial will prove that it is of Unsurpassable Quality and of Delicious Flavour.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & CO.,

SUB-AGENTS, BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs.	a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0	12
Mild Cured Hams	"	0	13
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	"	0	11
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22	0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine	"	17	0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	"	22	0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine	"	17	0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	"	22	0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	"	24	0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old	"	26	0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	"	33	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	"	32	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	"	35	0
Old Tom Gin	"	19	0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles	"	27	0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	"	22	0
Guiness Stout	per doz. quarts.	5	12
Guiness Stout	per doz. pints.	3	12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.
Ham, Sandwiches.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE introduction of PLATINUM PRINTING has now added to Photography the one thing needful, *viz.*, Permanency. Photographs printed by the Silver process all fade more or less quickly, but prints done by the Platinum process are quite stable and look as well at the end of ten years as at the time they are printed.

The following is extracted from TREACHER & Co.'s (LD.) Catalogue recently published :—

PLATINUM PRINTING.

The disappointment often experienced on account of the difficulty of keeping Platinotype Paper and the frequent inquiries made to Treacher & Co., Ld., have induced them to publish the following information :—

The methods described entirely do away with development of the paper, the reduction of the Platinum Salt taking place during the printing, and the exposure of the paper in the printing frame can thus be determined as accurately as with Silver.

No toning being required, this process is much easier than Silver printing, and has the great advantage that the Prints so produced are absolutely permanent.

The coating of the paper being so very simple, it is advisable that Amateurs make their own Sensitised Paper.

The paper used may be of any perfectly white strong smooth kind; bluish paper must not be used. Rive's paper is excellent. To coat the paper, 30 drops of the solution will be found sufficient to coat a piece 10 by 8. The solution should be applied with a soft brush. If air bubbles should be formed, they may be easily got rid of by smoothing the coating with a Badger Hair Softener.

The coated paper is then dried at a temperature from 95° to 105° F. After drying, the paper will have a slightly glazed surface, and should be preserved in the lime drying tin; but this is not absolutely necessary, as paper made by this process is not so liable to deterioration as that prepared by the old methods.

Printing is conducted in exactly the same way as with ordinary silver paper, only there must be no over printing.

When the proper intensity of the print is arrived at, the paper is immersed in the following :—

Hydrochloric Acid	1 part.
Water	80 parts.

This solution is changed two or three times, until it shows no further tinge of yellow; then the print is washed in ordinary water and dried.

Under-printed images may easily be improved by increasing in a cold (3 per cent.) solution of Sodium Oxalate before placing in the Acid Solution.

The Sensitizing Solution must not be exposed to light, but must be kept in the dark.

The paper may be coated by lamp light, or by any yellow light.

		Rs.	a.
Sensitizing Solutions for either Black or Sepia Brown Images, per oz. bot.		5	8
Plain white paper, 53 inches wide	per yard	0	6
" " extra strong, for large prints	"	0	10
Lime drying tins, complete, for holding paper up to 8½ by 6½	each	1	8
" " " " 12 by 10	"	2	0
Brushes for spreading	"	0	8
Softeners	"	1	6
Hydrochloric Acid	oz., 3 as.; per lb.	1	0
Sodium Oxalate	" 1 "	2	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Rs. 5-8-0 PER SUIT.

Absorbent, Cool, Good Wear, Cheap.

FOR the HOT WEATHER we are making SLEEPING SUITS from the favourite "TWILL LINING," and can supply them in WHITE, PLAIN COLOURS, and neat FANCY STRIPES. Patterns will be sent on Receipt of Post Card.

Measures required—Height, Chest, Waist.

N.B.—Carriage and Packing Free Per V. P. P.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
"SIRDAR'S PALACE," BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION

FOR CASH IN PRICES OF

HANDMADE TABLE LINEN TOWELS, &C., &C.

TABLE CLOTHS,
STAR OR FLOWER PATTERN,
IN ALL SIZES.

TABLE NAPKINS
TO MATCH.
20 and 24 inch square.

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
COUNTERPANES, TOILETTE COVERS,
D'OYLEYS, TABLE COVERS, SHEETING,
PILLOWS, SHIKAR CLOTH, CURTAINS,

REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK & SON,

REGISTERED LONDON BANKERS,

HAVE pleasure in announcing the ADDITION to their GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY of an

ARMY AGENCY AND BANKING BRANCH

at their Bombay Office, on MARCH 30TH, after which Date they will be pleased to open Current and Deposit Accounts, issue Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, payable throughout the World and to transact every Description of Banking Business.

13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER!

WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY, CALLED

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest!

THE BEST VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO., { Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription :—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE. NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS

WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat " " Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat " " Beaver Flexible Felt Hat " " Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat " " Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat " "	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS above or below estimated rates are invited for certain Petty Supplies required from 1st March, 1891, to 31st March 1892.

2. A Schedule of Rates can be obtained at the Executive Engineer's Office, Dockyard Division, Military Works, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily, SATURDAYS 11 to 1 on payment of Re. 1.

3. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon of MONDAY, 30th March, 1891, when they will be opened. A Deposit of Rs. 100 earnest money in Currency Notes must accompany each Tender.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. M. PORTER, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, M. W.
Bombay, March 1st, 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for certain Works to be carried out during the official year 1891-92 connected with the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to a limit of Rs 2,00 for each Work.

2. A Schedule of Rates can be obtained at the Executive Engineer's Office, Dockyard Division, Military Works, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m. daily, SATURDAYS 11 to 1, on payment of Rs. 6 per copy.

3. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon of SATURDAY, 28th March 1891, when they will be opened. A Deposit of Rs. 5.0 earnest money in Currency Notes must accompany each Tender.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. M. PORTER, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, M.W.
Bombay, March 1st, 1891.

NOTICE.

JAIL CONTRACTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received by the Undersigned, at his Office, High Court Buildings, up to 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on SATURDAY, the 21st Instant, for the SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS and other articles to the House of Correction and the Common Jail, Bombay, from the 1st April, 1891, to the 31st March, 1892.

2. Forms of Tender and further particulars regarding the contracts can be obtained on application at this Office.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. M. FILGATE,
Inspector General of Prisons.
Prisons Office, High Court Buildings, Bombay, 6th March, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of a Masonry Tank House at Byculla.

Plans and conditions of Contract may be inspected at the office of the District Engineer, Byculla, on and after the 16th Instant, where also forms of tender may be seen and copies taken.

Tenders on the prescribed form only, endorsed "Tender for New Tank House at Byculla," addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, will be received at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) of 31st Instant.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of good faith on the part of those tendering.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. WENDEN,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Victoria Terminus, 11th March 1891.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLY of 6

1. Lacs Cubic Feet of INDIGENOUS STONE during the official year 1891-92, will be received by the Vice-Chairman and will be opened by him in the presence of Tenderers, who may wish to attend at noon on the 23rd instant.

2. The stone must be of the quality of that obtained from Raj-Mehal Hills, to be broken so as to pass freely in all directions through a ring, two inches in diameter, and to be delivered and stocked at the Municipal Depots at Bagbazar, Nimtolla, Nimukmehal Ghat, Alipore, and along the Circular Road. The quality of stone must not be inferior to that now being supplied, samples of which can be seen at Bagbazar Depot. Tenders for stone of this quality from any other place than Raj-Mehal may be considered.

3. Each tender may be for 10,000 Cubic Feet a multiples of that quantity and to be accompanied by sample of stone in a sealed bag. Earnest money Rs. 100 for every 10,000 c. ft. to be tendered for, to be deposited into the Municipal Treasury and the Treasurer's Receipt to be enclosed with each tender.

4. The tenderer whose Tender is accepted must sign a contract duly stamped at his own expense.

5. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. Any further information required can be had on application.

U. N. SINGHA,
Superintendent of Stores.
The 10th March 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS

COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACKCAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
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ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LŒNNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20 0
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,

7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

¿Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	7-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Bechives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Bechives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value remitted with order, or satisfactory reference required. Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount.

LAZARUS' SPECIAL SPECTACLES

Can be obtained from any THACKER and Co.

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*** Descriptive Pamphlet ... structions for self-testing ... attend personally, will be ...

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUDSON'S TENT OF MYSTERY,
ADJOINING NOVELTY THEATRE.
OPEN DAILY 4 TO 10 P.M.
"Galatea," the Greatest Novelty on Earth.
"Zena," the Ariel Marvel, who floats in space.
"Moonshine and Scopeonia," Barnum's latest Novelties.
Admission.—Front Seats As. 8; Back Seats, As. 4.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
CONCERT
AT THE APOLLO BUNDER ROOMS
ON THURSDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1891, AT 9 P.M.
PROGRAMME:—
1. March....." War March of the Priests" (Athalie) ....Mendelssohn.
Pianoforte, four hands. Miss Schmuch and Miss Bowack.
First and Second Violins. Herr Schmuch and Master Anderson.
Harmonium and Cornet. Mr. Mull and Signor Pedraza.
2. Baritone Solo .." The Englishman" (Patriotic Song) .....Blockley.
MR. F. J. CLARK.
3. Violin Solo ....(a) Souvenirs d'Allemagne.Master Simonsen.
(b) Mazurka .....H. Wieniawski.
HERR SCHMUCH AND MISS BOWACK.
4. Contralto Solo .." Darby and Joan" .....J. L. Molloy.
MISS CARPENTER.
5. Pianoforte Solo ." La Gazelle" .....R. Hoffmann.
MISS BOWACK.
Interval of 10 minutes.
6. Violin Duet ....." Duo" .....Fowler.
HERR SCHMUCH AND MASTER F. ANDERSON.
7. Soprano Solo ....." The Old Cottage Clock" .....
MRS. SQUIRE.
8. Violin Solo .....(a) Romanza Andaluza (from Spanish Dances) .....Pablo Sarasate.
(b) Gipsie's Dance.....Pablo Sarasate.
HERR SCHMUCH AND MISS SCHMUCH.
9. Tenor Solo ....." The Powder Monkey" .....Watson.
MR. H. E. HARRINGTON.
10. Piano, Harmonium, and Violin Concertante (a) Lob der Thranen .....Schubert (Arby L Kohler.)
(b) Nocturne .....Scotson Clarke.
MISS SCHMUCH, MR. MULL, AND HERR SCHMUCH.
11. March....." Wedding March" .....Mendelssohn.
Pianoforte (four hands.) Miss Schmuch and Miss Bowack.
First and Second Violins. Herr Schmuch & Master Anderson.
Harmonium and Cornet. Mr. Mull and Signor Pedraza.
Tickets may be obtained at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved Seats, Re 1 each.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SURGEON T. D. C. BARRY, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, Bombay, WILL DELIVER a LECTURE, in the above Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1891, at 5-30 p.m., on "FARADAIC ELECTRICITY," with Experiments.
Members, their families, and friends are invited.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain J. Whish, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 25th April. This Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (amidships), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th March, 1891.

FOR SALE.
THE PROPERTY OF MR. JUSTICE CANDY.
BROUGHAM, with Dark Brown thoroughbred WALER, quiet in Single and Double Harness, open to Vet.'s Examination. Set of Single Harness; also a Set of Double Harness.
ENGLISH-BUILT "GOVERNESS-CART," with PONY and Brown Harness; has been used regularly at the Hills.
Apply at WESTROPP HOUSE, Malabar Hill.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON:—A FEW OF THE ABOVE MAKER'S GOLD WATCHES IN HUNTING, SEMI-HUNTING, CRYSTAL CASES, LARGE and SMALL, ARE NOW FOR SALE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

LONDON FIRM, manufacturing high-class CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, seeks really respectable house travelling the colony to undertake their wholesale agency.
Address full particulars and references to SIMMONS & Co., Export Perambulator Works, Tanner Street, London, S. E., England.

FOR SALE.
BLACK WALER MARE, 15.1½, aged, goes in Single or Double Harness.
BAY WALER GELDING "CORMORANT," 15.1½, goes in Saddle and Harness.
C. A. H, 14-1, good paces and carries a lady, recently purchased at the stables.
C. A. P. 13-2½, 8 years old, goes in Saddle or Harness.
English built cart, with removable hood. Owner going to Europe.
Apply to L. PENNY, Gas Company, Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1891, at 5 p.m.
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1890.
To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business that may be brought before the meeting.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share for the half year ended 31st December, 1890, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1891, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on 14th March, 1891, on production of their Share Certificates.
By order of the Board,
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, 16th March, 1891.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER Co.
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER Co.,
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that Messrs. DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALLA and ARDASEER BYRAMJEE LIMBOOWALLA COOPER respectively of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants, have CONTRACTED TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having or claiming to have any right or title to or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease or otherwise are hereby apprised of the same, and are requested to make their claim (if any) known to the undersigned as Solicitors for the purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim or claims.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground, situate on the south side of Grant Road in Dhunjee Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8754 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 7, 327, 340, 395, and now No. 13479, old survey Nos. 192, 193, and new No. 1-7353, together with all the messuages, bungalows, dwelling-house, and all other the buildings and standing on the said land, and which are now assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 406, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east partly by the property of Bora Keekabhoy Hubibhoy and partly by the property occupied by the Heirs of Industry, and partly by the property of Francisco de Souza, on or towards the west partly by the Patoo or Nusserwanjee Pattoo and partly by the said Grant Road, and on or towards the north by the said Grant road, and partly by the property of Mr. J.P. Watson, Esquire, and partly by land, bungalow, messuages, and premises owned by Zoaonissa Ladli, Begum Saheba, an inhabitant, daughter of the late Nawab of Surat, and Mahomed Allam Khan, otherwise Allum Khan, now owned by the said Nusserwanjee Pattoowalla and Ardaseer Limboowalla and bounded this 16th Day of March, 1891.
BOMAN & THAM,
Solicitors for the said Solicitors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
ONE WEEK LONGER.
Mr. Fillis has great pleasure in announcing that owing to the great success and late arrival of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. LAWADA
THE TROUPE WILL REMAIN
ONE WEEK LONGER.
When a great many New and Attractive Novelties will be introduced.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 17TH IN HONOUR OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
NEW ITEMS! NEW ITEMS!!
WALLETT WILL SING IRISH BALLADS.
MISS MINNIE
WILL DANCE ON IRISH JIG.
THE FLYING RINGS,
THE PONIES' BANQUET,
THE DYING SOLDIER.
MISS MINNIE AS THE SAILOR BOY.
JEUX-DE-BAR ON HORSE-BACK.
THE FEELEY BROS. IN NEW COMIC ENTREES.
THE SISTERS LILLYS IN THEIR GRAND MUSICAL ACT,
THE 8 PONIES 8,
THE CLOWNS' QUARREL,
THE RUSSIAN COURIER.
THE ELEPHANT! THE ELEPHANT!!
THE MONKEY,
THE LIONS! THE LIONS!!
2 MORE DAY PERFORMANCES
ON WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
The Troupe sail by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Lawada on 22nd or 23rd.

S. S. "WISTOW HALL" ARRIVED
16th March, 1891.
CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD, BATES & CO., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th March, 1891.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.
There will be an Election:
In JUNE, to TWELVE EXHIBITIONS for the SONS OF OFFICERS, of the annual value of £50, open to boys who on June 18th, are over 12 and under 14.
In OCTOBER to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS, including FOUR CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE VALUE (UPON CONDITIONS) OF £80, for boys who on June 1 were between the ages of 12 and 14.
For particulars apply to the BURSAR, Wellington College, Berks.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 127 OF 1891.
PARASHRAM HIRALAL and BHOORJU SHANKERLAL, both of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Walkeshwar, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.
VS.
SHIVANAND VERILAL CHHOGALAL NILKANTH, PUNALAL RUPRAM, CHATOORBHOOJ KISSONLAL VISHWANATH GANESH, GOKULCHAND SHIVRAM and CHHOGALAL SHAMKARAN, all of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Walkeshwar, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay .....Defendants
UNDER Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure notice is hereby given to all the adult male members of the Shrimali Brahmin caste or community in Bombay, that the plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted this suit praying for the following relief:—
(a). That they may be declared to be the head members or managers of the said caste.
(b). That the distribution of caste moneys made by the defendants as in the plaint mentioned be declared illegal and improper.
(c). That the plaintiffs be declared entitled to make the distribution of such caste funds, and in order thereto that the Defendants be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the whole of the moneys which were in their hands prior to the distribution made by them.
(d). That (if necessary) an account be taken of the moneys collected and distributed as aforesaid and a proper adjustment made and payment made to all the members of the caste entitled thereto.
(e). That (if necessary) a Receiver may be appointed to collect such funds and distribute same in the usual way after making proper entries in the book kept for that purpose.
(f). That the Defendants may be restrained by the Injunction of this Honorable Court from making any distribution of caste moneys except in accordance with the resolutions and established custom of the caste.
(g). That the defendants be ordered to pay the costs of the suit; and
(h). That the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.—Dated the 6th Day of March, 1891.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
G. H. FARRAN, Acting Prothonotary.
L. N. BANAJEE. The 7th Day of March, 1891.
MESSRS. CHALK, WALKER, and SMETHAM, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.
Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—
Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.
AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-0-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.
INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.
Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."
For further information, address
THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
AT C. S. WINDOVER & CO.'S SHOW ROOM.
FASHIONABLE, LIGHT, AND WELL-BUILT CARRIAGES.
LANDAUS—Suitable for one or pair of horses, hung on C. and under Springs. Windover's Patent half C. Springs, and Elliptic Springs. Self-acting shood and Steps, &c.
VICTORIAS—Self-driving with driver's seat attached and fixed Coach box.
BROUGHAMS—Circular and square fronted Broughams, India Rubber Tyres, hung on C. and under Springs and Elliptic Springs, also side light Brougham, open on all sides with glasses to slide.
DOGCARTS—Four wheel, Oxford and Tandem Carts, Sporting Carts, &c.
Estimates furnished and Carriages ordered out from England.
For particulars apply to
HORMASJI SORABJI,
Agent, C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Coach Builders, Girgaum, next to Messrs. Scott & Co., Vety. Surgeons.

THE MATURESCENT AGE BILL.
THE Pamphlet by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. C. I. E., showing that the Hindu Religion is *not* opposed to
SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL
to alter Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, may be obtained from Messrs. VEST & Co., Mount Road, Madras; Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta. Price Re. 1.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUES and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.
Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

THE following Cigars are made from an admixture of Dindigul Tobacco with the finest Sumatra Leaf, and bearour registered trade mark.

"SALISBURYS."

	Rs.	a.
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in Cedar-wood boxes of 50, per box ...	2	8

"IMPERIALS."

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," put up in boxes of 50 ... ... per box	2	0

"MAYOS."

MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3	8	

"BEACONSFIELDS."
Are manufactured in three sizes, put up in Cedar-wood boxes of 100.

No. 1—4½ inches long... ... ... per box	8	0	
" 2—4 " ... ... "	2	12	
" 3—3½ " (thin)... ... ... "	2	8	

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MADRAS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
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REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.
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OPTICIANS,
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REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

SYMPHONIUMS!!!
THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL Discs of Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.
Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.
LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 2-8 postage, anna 1.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.
THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY, and remain in India.
The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England), Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay;
or any Local Agent throughout India.

THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN THE EAST.
Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.
Has returned to Policy-Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47½ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.
CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.
Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1887.....	£309,690	0 0
„ 1888.....	£989,156	0 0
„ 1889.....	£955,039	0 0
„ 1889.....	£1,104,173	15 10

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTIONS IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,057,174	13	6
1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bemmum Street.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 289, High Holborn, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 32 pages of the Post Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week officially arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription £1 per year including postage.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Professor Macmillan's Lecture on Euripides, University Library, 5-16 p.m.
Fillis' Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 4 to 10 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th:—H. M. S. Cossack, from Zanzibar. Yesterday:—Altmore (s), from Mauritius; Wistow Hall (s), from Liverpool; Nadir (s), from Calcutta; Assam (s), from Aden, and Trifels (s), from Antwerp.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf, and H. M. S. Conquest, for Zanzibar.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate returns of traffic for the week ended 7th March 1891, show a increase of Rs. 41,623, in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate returns of traffic for the week ended 7th March 1891, show a increase of Rs. 1,78,013, in the receipts.

THEFT OF BOOKS.—Sorabjee Hormusjee, a bookseller in the Fort, reports that his shop was broken into on Sunday night, and books of the value of Rs. 13 stolen.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.—The Honorary Treasurer acknowledges with many thanks Rs. 68 from the members of the British India Engineers' Club.

WILSON COLLEGE LECTURES.—The lectures at Wilson College on the next and following Wednesdays (18th and 25th instants) will be delivered at 6 p.m., and not at 7-30 p.m., as formerly announced.

A BAD BEGINNING.—Darookhan Lalkhan, a young Mahomedan lad, aged 10 years, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Hurst, charged with theft. Yesterday morning Lingoo Laxman, the complainant in the case, was going along the Nalbazar Road, when he caught the accused trying to pick his pocket. The Magistrate ordered the boy to receive ten stripes.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An enquiry was held by the Coroner, yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of a mill-hand, named Yesoo Baicoo. On Friday afternoon last, deceased was working in the Bombay Cotton Mill, when his right-hand got caught in a wheel and was crushed. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday last. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry yesterday afternoon at Kammatteepoora, regarding the death of Peerama, a young Hindoo woman. A few days ago, the deceased accidentally overturned an open kerosine-oil lamp setting her clothes on fire, and burning her on the chest and legs. She was treated by a medical practitioner, but never recovered and died on Sunday last. An open verdict was recorded by the jury.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—It will be remembered that on Mr. Smetham appearing on behalf of Messrs. J. E. N. Barnes and D. H. Houghton, charging Mr. J. Murray with defamation, an application was made for the issue of summons against the defendant. This application was acceded to by Mr. C. W. Richardson yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, when a summons was issued against Mr. Murray, on the charge of defaming Mr. Houghton, whilst a notice was to be served on the same defendant to show cause why a similar process should not be issued against him in the case of Mr. Barnes.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening:—

Jig	St. Patrick's day — Benedict.
Valse	Kathleen Mavourneen — D'Albert.
Grand Finale	Ariole — Otto Bach.
Galop	The Harum Scarum — Cassidy.
Fantasia	Erin — H. Basquit.
Quadrille	St. Patrick — Laurent.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"A RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN OF PERSIA."—Merwan Ispandar, an Iranee, aged about 40 years, was brought up at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, on a charge of trespassing. On Sunday accused entered a house in Gilder Street, Grant Road, and created a great disturbance, using very abusive language. It appeared that the accused's mind was somewhat unhinged, and that he imagined himself to be a Persian gentleman. He made a rambling defence, out of which nothing could be made and the Magistrate being of opinion that the accused was of unsound mind, directed him to be taken to the Police Surgeon for examination.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital yesterday afternoon, respecting the death of Madan Parbat, a Hindoo, aged 30 years. The deceased, who resided at Byculla, was said to be a heavy drinker and gambler. About a fortnight ago deceased was presented with a silver ornament by his uncle. That he sold to a Marwaree on Saturday evening, and with the money gambled and drank, returning home late at night in an intoxicated condition. He was so bad that he had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. A verdict of death from excessive drinking was recorded.

ROBBING CHILDREN.—A Hindu, named Pandoo Bhau, was yesterday charged with theft at the Girgaum Police Court, by Acting Inspector Nelmes. It appeared that the accused belonged to that class of thieves who go about robbing children of their ornaments. On Sunday afternoon, the accused was at his trade in a lonely Street in Khetwadi, and was trying to pull a gold ornament from the arm of a Hindoo child, when he was caught by a policeman in plain clothes. On inquiry being made it was found that the accused had robbed no less than three children during the last three months. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment in each case, or to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A SIMPLE TRAP TO CATCH A THIEF.—Chinnoo Cannaswami, a Canarese servant, was placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, by Inspector Saunderson, charged with the theft of two gold rings, four gold studs, one silver watch, and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 155. In December last the complainant, Chinnoo's master, lost a silver watch of the value of Rs. 30 from his trunk. He did not think of the accused, who had been in his service for more than three years, during which time he had no cause to suspect him of dishonesty. On the 11th of this month the complainant lost two gold rings and four gold studs. Still his suspicions did not rest on any one, and he began to think how he might find the thief himself. He put a few rupees in the same cup-board from which the rings had disappeared, and inside the panels he placed a glass filled with sherbet, in such a position that the opening of the cup-board would bring it to the floor. The complainant then went out, and on his return, found the floor of the room spotted with sherbet; and on opening the cup-board, he found as he guessed the case, that the rupees had disappeared. ...mation to the police, who at once arre... being searched the ... possession, and on being ... stolen the rings and ... out the various ... stolen art... months' r...

LAST nigh... of its stay in Bo... audience to witne... whole of the company ... programme and the performan... taining as on the opening night of the ... contributes an exciting and clever performa... tled "Saving the Colours," which is well worth ... and Madame Fillis introduces a beautiful hor... puts it through a performance which shows to ... perfection an animal can be trained. As an instance of the popularity of the Circus it may be mentioned that on Saturday last the whole of the second and third seats were disposed of at nine o'clock in the morning, and the building was crowded an hour before the commencement of the performance.

THE Mysore Gold Mining Company has declared a balance dividend for the year 1890 of 6s per share, tax-free, payable on Mar... dividend will ... profits of 189... the capital of ...

THE FATALITY ON THE GWALIOR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the Marine Court of Enquiry held before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate as president, Mr. A. W. Seabrooke, Engineer and Surveyor to the Port, Mr. J. Neilson, Superintending Engineer of the British India Steam Navigation Company, as assessors, Mr. David Landale, Chief Engineer of the s. s. Nubia and Mr. David Poe, Chief Engineer of the s. s. City of Dublin, additional assessors, re-assembled to investigate the circumstances under which Said Mufta and Mufta Amon, two native firemen on the s. s. Gwalior, met their deaths whilst cleaning out the donkey-boiler on the morning of January 15.

The last two additional assessors were appointed by the Court as it appeared likely that this investigation might involve questions of the suspension of certificates. Captain Francis Cole, commander of the P. & O. s. s. Gwalior, called, said: The Gwalior is a screw steam-ship, built at Dumbarton, in 1873, by William Denning Brothers. Her registered tonnage is 1648·21. She has two engines, compound direct acting vertical made by Denny and Co. in 1873 and boilers in 1883. The diameters of the cylinders is 49 and 86, length of stroke 54, and H. P. 500. On leaving Bombay she was drawing 21 feet 2 inches fore and aft. I have been in command of this steamer for one year. There are four engineer-officers. The occurrence in respect of which this enquiry is held occurred on Jan. 15 last on our passage from Bombay to Hongkong. At that time we were off the south coast of Ceylon. We were in lat. 5·39° N. and long. 81·51° E. The steamer was making 9½ knots. The weather was fine and there was a smooth sea. We went on to Hongkong and called at Singapore, where we reported this accident. I think we stopped at Singapore for about fifteen hours and a fortnight at Hongkong

Mr. Little: Was any enquiry held at Hongkong? No. When I made my report in Singapore the master attendant endorsed the log-book that the enquiry should be held in Bombay. So I waited till we returned to Bombay. The matter was reported by me on our arrival in Bombay to the Port Officer on the 5th inst.

Mr. Little: Was any enquiry held on board the steamer after the accident? I held an enquiry myself. I questioned the chief engineer and informed him that I wanted a written statement as to the accident from the second and fourth engineers. This statement was signed by them.

Mr. Little: Now the two native firemen who lost their lives were Said Mufta and Mufta Amon?—Yes. They were shipped in Bombay about January 4, 1891. I saw their dead bodies after the accident. We had no doctor on board.

Mr. Little: Why had you no doctor on board? We had only a crew of seventy-seven, and therefore we were not bound to carry a medical man. Mufta Amon was treated after the accident by the chief officer. I made an entry in my official log of the circumstances attending the accident. (The log-book containing this entry was produced.) This report of the accident is correct.

Mr. Little: Do you know what treatment Mufta Amon had?—No.

Cross-examined: At the time the accident occurred we were steering by hand gear and not by steam. The accident happened at 6-30 in the morning. I cannot say personally how long we were steering by steam. We usually steer by steam.

Mr. Burder: Why were you not steering by steam?—We were steering by hand because the chief engineer said he wanted to shut off steam for repairs.

Mr. Burder: Have you had any complaint from the chief engineer as to the second, third, or fourth engineer?—No.

Mr. Burder: Do you know when your ma... was last examined?—The Government su... in March last. To the best of my knowle... ship left Bombay on this voyage all he... was in order. After the accident occu... not necessary to stop the ship.

The Court: Should it be necessary ... steam from the deck to allow repairs bei... the donkey-boiler?—I can't say. We ... steering by hand on the day previous to the ...

Frederick Brown Proctor, chief officer of ... Gwalior, next examined, said: I was perfor... duties of doctor also on this voyage to the bes... ability. About 5 minutes to 7 on the mor... January 15 the accident was reported to me. ... on watch and was on the lower bridge when ... an escape of steam. I ran out of the whee... and saw a native fireman. I told the fourth ... to take charge of the ship, and I went do... the injured man for whom I obtained a chair. We... veyed him aft to a spare cabin. I then applied sal... and lime water mixed and also gave him a slee... draught of twenty drops of laudanum. The who... the skin from the neck to his ankles was scalded ... After a short time his legs began to get cold. I t... applied hot-water bottles to the soles of his feet. ... gave him whisky and water; but he died shortly afte... The cause of his death was internal and extern... scalds. He died from the shock. I should think h... age was about forty. The chief engineer assisted m... all the time. When I went to get the man down ... there were a number of the crew there and several ... officers.

Mr. Little: What time that morning was the hand ... gear used?—About six o'clock. It was in consequence ... of the chief engineer wanting to make some repairs.

Frank Cooper, the chief engineer, was next called and said: I hold a certificate as first-class engineer No. 16212, dated Nov. 1885, issued at Aberdeen, and granted by the Board of Trade. I have acted as chief engineer in the P. and O. Co.'s service for 18 months. I have been chief engineer of the Gwalior for just twelve months. There are three other engineers and a boiler-maker under me. I know the second and third engineers hold a certificate. The fourth engineer does not hold a certificate. The second engineer joined about 8 months ago and the third about 4 months ago. The fourth engineer has been in the ship about 14 months, and has acted in that capacity during the whole of that time. The engines and boilers were officially surveyed in March, 1890. They are under survey now. There are six main boilers and one donkey-boiler on deck. The steam is connected between the main boiler, the donkey boiler, and the deck by a pipe with two valves leading into the same pipe. One valve is on the donkey boiler and one on the steam receiver. The valve on the steam-receiver connects the steam on the winch and all the steam-gear in the ship. Both these valves have been examined since March 1890 and Jan. 15 last. The valve on the donkey-boiler was examined about six months ago in Bombay, and again in Hongkong about February and found to be in good condition. It was examined by me and the second engineer. The valve to the best of my knowledge was in good working order on Jan. 15 last. The donkey-engine valve was examined in December last by the fourth engineer. The necessity for examining it on January 15 was because there was a slight leak of water. I gave the order to the second engineer to have the fourth engineer put on this job. I told the second engineer the night before that I had made all arrangements for the steam to be shut off and connect the hand-steering gear. When the hand-steering gear was connected he should direct the fourth engineer to over-haul the donkey-boiler stop-valve. For this purpose I took the fourth engineer off his watch so that he could have his night's rest and all the next day to do this job. The second engineer was on duty and he told the fourth engineer to shut off steam. It was the duty of the second or fourth engineer as far as I was concerned. We had 75 lbs. of steam on the boilers that morning. I was sitting in my cabin and was called at 10 minutes to seven (by my clock) on the morning of the 15. A report was made to me and I went along the deck when I saw the second and fourth engineers going down the ladder. I followed them and at the door of the stoke-hole I met the second engineer who told me he had got the valve tight. Something had kept it from going on its face. I then went to the donkey-boiler and assisted in removing the two native firemen. I saw one on the top of the stoke-hole grating and assisted in removing him ... cabin. The other man was in the ... was dead when they took him out. When ... engineer I asked him what was the ... was escaping through the ... making it tight. The ... a wheel.

...ious with ... ter?

...Worship holds this view of ...ecessary that it should be ...r has no certificate, and as ...t deal with it.

...uld deliver judgment at ...e 19th instant, and the

...ANUFACTURING ...PANY, LIMITED.

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday, the 16th inst., at the registered office of the Company, No 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehangheer, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors have now the pleasure to wait on you with their report, together with the half yearly audited statements of accounts, for the year ended 31st December 1890. The net profits earned by the Company during the first half-year under report amount to Rs. 9,941-9-10, and for second half-year to Rs. 31,728-15-8, aggregating in all to Rs. 41,670-9-6 for the whole year. In addition to this, there is the sum of Rs. 11,380-13-6, brought forward from the preceding year. Out of the total sum of Rs. 53,051-7-0, Rs. 14,940 were paid as *ad interim* dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1890, being at the rate of Rs. 20 per share of Rs. 1,000 fully paid up, and Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 500 paid up to 30th June 1890. There is therefore a balance of Rs. 38,111-7-0 in hand, which your directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—I. to Reserve Fund, Rs. 6,000-0-0; II. to Depreciation Fund, Rs. 6,000-0-0; III. to preliminary charges account, Rs. 3,000-0-0; IV. to dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1890, of Rs. 20 per share on 676 shares, fully paid up, before the 1st July 1890, and Rs. 17-3-9 on 142 shares, fully paid up, after the 1st July 1890, Rs. 15,967-4-6; V. to remuneration fund, Rs. 1,200-0-0; VI. to balance to be carried forward, Rs. 5,944-2-6; total Rs. 38,111-7-0. Your directors beg to submit that the first six months of the year under report were most unsatisfactory, owing mainly to strikes in the Ring Department, which unfortunately lasted for upwards of two months, combined with short time working as arranged by the Mill Owners' Association, and the high prices of cotton. The Mill buildings and machinery and other property have been insured to the extent of Rs. 13,02,000. Two of your directors, Messrs. J. M. Framjee Patel and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman said that he had great pleasure in meeting the shareholders after his return from England, and was glad that the monthly results shown by the Mills were satisfactory. He added, that for certain unavoidable specific reasons mentioned in the report the profits of the Company in the past were not what they ought to have been, and he did not wish therefore to go over those reasons again. They would be glad to know ... the whole of the Mill had been equipped with a ... sprinklers which effected a saving in insu... he trusted, would be of the greatest ... of fire. The whole work of ...inklers was entrusted to ... Bombay Agents of ... he said

...dicator on a stop valve. The fourth engineer keeps a watch of 8 hours out of the 24. During this time he is in sole charge of the engine and boilers. He has kept watch during the 14 months he has been on the ship. During that time he has shewn himself a competent officer in every way. He is qualified for applying for a certificate. Before and after Jan. 15 the valve has been used and found to be perfectly safe.

Mr. Burder: What was the accident? The accident was that while the fourth engineer was working at the stop-valve on the donkey-boiler the cover was blown off by the steam bringing the valve with it and admitting the steam to the donkey-boiler. That cover is fastened on by eight studs and nuts. All have to be unscrewed before the top can come off. The fourth engineer unscrewed them. The fourth engineer would stand the greatest risk if the cover blew off. His hand was slightly scalded. He had removed the cover of this valve under the same circumstances only three weeks previous. On this occasion I specially selected the fourth engineer to do this work and took him off watch for the purpose. The second engineer received my orders. The second engineer is the executive officer. I consider the second engineer was right in ordering the fourth engineer to shut the stop-valve on the steam receiver. I did not intend the second engineer himself should personally do so. This valve is in the stoke-hole above the main boiler at the end of the steam-receiver. I think the men had been inside cleaning the donkey-boiler for three days. As long as the cover is on and the valve shut, there is perfect safety. I believe the second engineer's opinion that something must have got on to the face of the valve, a piece of rust or a piece of waste would be sufficient to keep the valve unclosed.

The Court: If the fourth engineer was not sure that the valve was tight, should he not have taken the precaution to remove the men?—He was not sure about the valve until the cover was blown off. I did not consider that a dangerous risk had been run in attempting to remove the valve on the donkey boiler before removing the men from inside the boiler.

James Smith, second engineer of the s.s. Gwalior, the next witness, said: I hold a first class certificate of competency as second engineer, No. 19866, issued at Glasgow, in February 1887. The day before the accident, I received instructions from the chief engineer to overhaul the stop-valve of the donkey boiler. The fourth engineer came down to me on January 15, at a quarter-past six and said he was ready. I told him to shut the valves on the steam receiver, I did not consider it my duty to go with him to see him shut this valve, as I was on duty below in charge of six boilers and the engines. Those were the only orders, I gave the fourth engineer. On the last occasion when the fourth engineer overhauled the stop valve on the donkey-boiler I was off duty. I went up on the top of the boiler and saw him do it In my opinion he did it in a workmanlike manner. There was no occasion to speak to him. This was three weeks before the accident. At the time I gave the fourth engineer this order, I knew that men were supposed to be in the donkey-boiler from six o'clock that morning. On the morning of the accident I heard a rushing of natives up the ladder. I perceived a slight escape of steam coming out of the cover off the donkey-boiler. I knew it was coming from the valve on the steam receiver. On my way down, the fourth engineer told me he had been down already and tried to shut it with his hand. I then told him to get the wheel-spanner. In applying the wheel-spanner I succeeded in pressing out the obstruction under the face of the valve and making it tight.

Cross-examined: If the cover is on and the valve shut on the donkey-boiler there is no danger for men in the boiler. The chief engineer passes all his orders ...me. It would be impossible for me to see the ...ssed on by me carried out in my sight. I ...mine the work after it was done. The fourth ...s a competent officer and always gave ... satisfaction. I have tried this valve on the ...h my hand and closed it steam-tight. On ...n the valve was not tight, but it was as ...was possible to get it by hand. When the ...er went for the spanner, I tried to shut it ...ould not succeed. I have not found any... ... could say caused the obstruction.

... How many turns of the wheel are ...ose the valve?—It is a ¼ inch screw. ...required to an inch. The stop valve on ...ver on all previous occasions has been ...d has never been examined to see if ...me span yarn was found inside the ...

... fourth engineer of the s. s. Gwalior, ...tements made by the two previous ... the orders he had received and the ...t. ... boiler-maker on the s. s. Gwalior, ... statements made by the previous ...

... appeared, who could not depose ...ween the two deceased firemen ...ion. unless they saw their bodies. ..., they were Seedees by caste. ...he question is whether the ...dinary precautions or not in ...is stop valve, knowing at the ... boiler. Of course, he held no ...think it is necessary that a ...

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN A PROPERTY-HOLDER AND HIS NOMINEE.

CAMILLO PHILIP QUINEY *vs.* NARAYEN HIRAJEE.

His lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff's claim was that the defendant may be declared to have been the nominee of the plaintiff in a certain assignment and suit, and that he may be decreed to execute to the plaintiff, at the latter's cost, an assignment of certain pieces of foras free-hold new salt batty ground, situated at Mungoohnandly, Parel, or the claim of one Dhondee Bhewra, &c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint's case was that, in June, 1887, he purchased from Dhondee Bhewra all his right, title, and interest in certain pieces of new salt batty ground at Parel. Dhondee Bhewra executed an assignment of his claim, on the 17th June, 1837, to the defendant, who was the nominee in that behalf of the plaintiff. The sum of Rs. 1,000, being the consideration for the assignment, was paid by the plaintiff. It was agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that the defendant should act as the nominee of the plaintiff in the transaction, and that any suit which might have to be filed for the recovery of the properties should be filed in the name of the defendant at the cost and risk of the plaintiff. In consideration thereof the plaintiff agreed to pay the defendant a sum of Rs. 500. In pursuance of the arrangement, a suit was filed in the name of the defendant against one Minquel Ignacio Quiney, for the recovery of certain properties, and a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff in the suit on the 18th February, 1889. The decree was confirmed on appeal on the 14th December, 1889, and the plaintiff was now in possession of the properties. Since the decision of the suit, the plaintiff had requested the defendant to execute to him an assignment of the claim and the properties and the decree; but the defendant had put off doing so. The plaintiff had been ready and willing to pay to the defendant the sum of Rs. 500 and all the costs of the suit upon having the assignment executed. The defendant had lately paid to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy the sum of Rs. 1,000 on account of the balance of their costs, and had obtained from them the assignment from Dhondee Bhewra and the decree in the suit. Having obtained the documents, the defendant was about to raise monies upon the properties for the marriage expenses of his daughter. The plaintiff, therefore prayed that the defendant may be declared to have been the nominee of the plaintiff in the assignment and the suit in question.

The defendant denied that he was a nominee of the plaintiff in regard to the transactions. In consideration of his assisting the plaintiff to recover the properties, and to procure the assignment from Dhondee Bhewra, &c., the plaintiff promised the defendant that he would give him one-half of the properties recovered. The defendant accordingly assisted the plaintiff and procured the co-operation of one Shaik Mahomed bin Munsoor, without which the properties would not have been recovered; and the defendant said he was in conscience entitled to such one-half of the properties, or the sum of Rs. 5,000, which was agreed to be paid to him by the plaintiff. In any event, the defendant claimed to be entitled to a lien or charge upon the properties in respect of a sum of Rs. 4,000 raised by him upon them, together with interest, costs, and charges. The properties were of the value of about Rs. 25,000. The defendant said he was willing to hand them over to the plaintiff upon being paid his just claims and charges.

His Lordship, in disposing of the suit, passed a declaration in favour of the plaintiff to the effect that the defendant was his nominee in the assignment and the suit in question; and ordered that the defendant should execute to the plaintiff such assignments of the properties as he could. If the plaintiff had to discharge any incumbrances, the defendant was ordered to pay the same and any costs relating to such discharge, with interest at 9 per cent. from date of payment by plaintiff. The defendant was to pay the costs of the suit and to have credit in such payment for Rs. 1,000 already paid by him to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

85-91—Craigie, L. and O—John Fleming and another *v* Heerjee Ramsay.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

851-90—Payne, G and S—Jara Lala and others *vs* Dovjee Ramjee.

86-91—T. A Bland—Vishnu Hari Berve *vs* E H Jardine.

84-91—In person—Goma Dipa and others *vs* Govind Ramjee Golay.

87-91—Conroy and B—Chappa Lalla and another *vs* Sha Jalkesondas Jethabhoy.

98-91—Jefferson, B D and K—A Lasasso and another *vs* Govindjee Valabdas—Thakurdas, D and C.

100-91—Conroy and B—A H Campbell and another *vs* Mahomed Alli Kazrani.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

159-88—Payne, G and S—Shaik Abdool Aziz bin Mari *vs* Jamadar Goolab bin Nassur—Crawford, B B and B—Part heard.

333-90—Tyabji and D—Tarachundas Luckmidas *vs* Girdharsing Nundram—Macfarlane, E and H.

800-90—In person—A pauper—Rambin Luxuman Tale *vs* Venkappa Morarji Ghotker and others—In person.

408-89—Shamrao P—Mayabhai Premabhai and another *vs* Lukhmidas Khimji—Little, S F and N

For hearing on second and third issues.

507-89—Balkrishna V N K—For pauper—Krishnanath Narayen and another *vs* Atmaram Narayen and others—Wadia and G, R and H, and B V N K.

Defended New Long Causes.

704-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Vithuldas Ghellabhai *vs* Rallabhai and other—Macfarlane, E, and H.

709-90—Conroy and B—H Ballantine *vs* Essoofally Heptoola—Payne, G and S

710-90—Conroy and B—H Ballantine *vs* Jehangir Cursetjee Cowasjee—T A Bland.

716-90—In person, a pauper—Bahadoorsing Sookhsing *vs* Jokim Sobhan Purdessee—Janardhen G.

720-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Rugoonath Jugajee and others *vs* Bhonajee Shivajee and others—Chalk, W and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

153-89—Payne G and S—Fatmabai *vs* Runchordas Dharsey and others—J C Cama; M E and H, and T and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

520-90—In person, a pauper—Sayed Hoosen bin Sayed Mahomed *vs* C A Turner and another—Khunderao, M—Part heard.

671-90—T A Bland—Mariambai and another *vs* Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee and D, and in person.

572-90—T A Bland—Mariambai and another *vs* Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee and D and in person.

220-90—Crawford, B B and B—Nundoo Dossa *vs* Soonderdas Dossa and others—Conroy and B.

331-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Bai Gunga *vs* Hurjeowan Vussonjee—Little, S F and N.

340-90—D S Garud—Goolabbai *vs* Narsingdas Ramnarayen and others—Pestonjee and R, and J B D and K.

599-90—Khunderao M—Jairam Boga and others *vs* Adumjee Peerbhai—Conroy and B.

395-90—Khunderao M—for pauper—Dadoba Hurrichundjee *vs* L Rivett-Carnac—Little, S F and N.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th March as compared with the statement of the 7th March 1891:—

	Mar. 7. Rs.	Mar. 14. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Gov... and other authorised Securities...	33,50,000	33,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office...	49,28,837	58,01,753
Do. do. at Branches...	47,53,870	45,80,145
Other Deposits	4,31,59,769	4,31,23,312
Post Bills	5,156	5,385
Cash Credits, undrawn...	20,11,328	17,25,867
Rs.	6,82,08,959	6,85,95,332
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	65,46,489	64,10,765
Cash Credits on do. do.	69,31,824	71,59,767
Loans do. do...	51,93,450	57,27,406
Current Accounts overdrawn ...	2,370	2,765
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	1,99,76,759	1,89,88,221
Stamps, &c...	24,853	21,884
Dead Stock... Rs. 6,76,992		
Amt. applied in reduction... 2,85,000	3,91,992	3,91,992
	3,01,988	2,67,138
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,75,533	8,15,809
Cashand Currency Notes	2,81,60,702	2,85,06,385
Rs.	6,82,08,959	6,85,95,332

A MIGHTY cry went up from Bombay to the Government of India lately, says *Indian Engineering*, owing to the pay cutting department refusing to pass the cost of soap and a towel to a staff officer, with which to wash and dry his hands. The military authorities in Bombay were indignant at such a liberty being taken as the cutting of a few pice for soap, and resented it by appealing to the Bombay Government. The latter, we regret to say, were too weak to deal with such a tremendous case, and sent it on to the Government of India ...sion. But as washing the hands is a ... at Calcutta, if not at Bombay, the Govern... India have conceded the soap, and the ...also. It seems scarcely right that the ...ive machinery of the Supreme Government ...be taken up with such ridiculous references.

...NG FLANNEL.—The ELGIN ... on hand a quantity of ...gths, as required. Sam... Messrs. ... Ardaseir Bomo... Company, on a rem... ceedings terminated with ... chairman, directors, and agents c...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER Majesty's Man-of-War Conquest, Captain W H Henderson, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain W M Hardcastle, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant, from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Altmore 1,349 tons, Captain James Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 54 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co.

THE steam-ship Trifels, 1,816 tons, Captain T H Meyerdirk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp via Karachi with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE steam-ship Wistow Hall, 2,138 tons, Captain J W Kelly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mrs Cowan as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co. She reports that during the voyage on the 10th of March in lat. 13-36. W, long. 49-35. E, spoke a steamer showing the distinguishing signal L N B M, supposed to be Egremonte Castle; wished to be reported all well.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ Cy of Dublin	2150	Greenhorn	F	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Wai	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Fastnet	498	Chandler	P	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Nadir	..	Nacoda	Q	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Nubia	2319	Knox	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Lombardy	1570	Jephson	3	P & O S N Co
„ Harewood	1661	Thomson	8	J Mackintosh & Co
„ L. Tower	2071	Lawrie	12	T Morrison
„ Pemba	986	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	H M S Cossack	Cross	Zanzibar, Feb 25
16	Altmore (s)	Watson	Mauritius, March 2
	Wistow Hall (s)	Kelly	Liverpool, Feb 17
	Nadir (s)	Mason	Calcutta, Feb 20
	Assam (s)	Webber	Aden, March 10
	Trifels (s)	Meyerdirk	Antwerp, Feb 7

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Persian Gulf
	H M S Conquest	Henderson	Zanzibar

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
The ship Paul Revere for Calcutta.
Steamer Kilwa for Persian Gulf.
„ Rajpootana for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Nadir for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Lalpoora for Calcutta Rangoon, &c.
„ Karagola for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Altmore for Marseilles.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
4	Assyria s	Houstoun	Bombay.
7	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Bombay via C. Coast.
	Siggen s	Olsen	Batoum.
10	Trifels s	Meyerdirk	Antwerp.
	Kolpino s	Rice	London.
	Aska s	Jacob	Bombay via C. Coast.
	Kilwa s	Major	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

March.			
4	Scharlachberger s	Grout	Bombay.
	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C. Coast.
5	Purulia s	Gillett	Bombay.
	Assyria s	Houstoun	Persian Gulf.
7	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Bombay via C. Coast.
	Clandeboye s	Bannister	Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Siggen, Olsen, Volkart Brothers, not known.
„ Trifels, Meyerdirk, Donald Graham & Co., for Hamburg.
„ Kolpino, Rice, Finlay Muir & Co., for Hull.
„ Worseley Hall, Black, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	ARRIVALS. Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Tons.	DEPARTURES. Co.	To.
December.						
23	Amazon (Ital.)	Fukcer Sunsoon	Delagoa Bay			
February.						
25	Rockliff	Donovon	Cardiff			
26	King fisher					
	H M's	Gardiner	Berbera			
	Tenasserim					
	I G	Black	Berbera			
	Assam	Webber	Bombay	10	Bombay	
March.						
1	Oswestry	Garnsworthy	Cardiff		7	Rangoon
3	Woodcock	Craig	Berbera		5	Berbera
	Malwa	Preston	London		3	Bombay
	Tuna	Lovell	Perim&Zeilla		5	Perim&Zeilla
4	Casterton	Holbech	Akyab		4	Portsaid F O
5	D'Jamnah	Champenois	Marseilles		5	China
	Clan Buchanan	Miller	Calcutta			London
	Bayern	Mergoll	China			Bremen haven
	Ganges	Alderton	Bombay			London
6	Mobile	Cronin	Bombay		7	Jeddah
	Calgoa	Tompsett	Adelaide		5	Antwerp
	Imperatrix	Eggar	Bombay		6	Trieste
7	Kangra	Skinner	London		9	Bombay
	Palestina	Driden	Mussowa		8	Mossowa
	Cilarnaun	Mace	Pondicherry		7	Marseilles
	Trevosian	Blake	Akyab			Malta F O
8	Lord Bangor	Magill	Adelaide		8	London
	Trevaylor	Quiller	Cardiff			
	Tuna	Lovell	Perim&Zeilla			
9	Northern	Richardson	New York		9	Japan! Barcelona
	Romola	Marrifield	Calcutta			
	Africa	Frank	Zanzibar	

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MOORISH, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK, opposite the Victoria Terminus, will be SOLD by AUCTION on the Premises TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 17th March, at 3 p.m.

FOLDING or TRAVELLING HARMONIUMS, complete in case with 5 stops in solid Walnut veneered case ; compass 3 octaves. This Instrument shuts in a box. Rs. 140.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

HOUSE TO LET, on Cumballa Hill, from end of May for six months. Furnished. Apply to H. M. PHIPSON.

TO BE LET.—From the middle of May or earlier, if required, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for six or eight months, at Winter Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to L. PENNY, Gas Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle.

TO BE LET.—TOP FLOOR of the Tract and Book Society. Nice, airy residence. Rent, Rs. 100 a Month.

TO LET.—The UPPER STOREY of a BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba. Splendid position, facing Back Bay. Apply to "F," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—An Excellent BILLIARD TABLE by a best English maker, slightly used, all complete, 9½ ft. by 5 ft, at Rs. 950. Original cost Rs. 1,500. Apply "A. B," this Office.

FOR SALE.—Pair of Young Chestnut WALERS, 14-3, quiet in single and double harness. Apply Dr. ANGLEY, Malabar Hill.

RAMAVIJAYA (in English) with illustrations, dedicated to the Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. TELANG, C. I. E. Apply to Dubashi and Co., Girgaum Back Road. Price 12 Annas.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH SOCIAL MEETING, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, WEDNESDAY, 8 p.m. Members, adherents, and attenders are cordially invited.

MOTIVALA'S DINNER Pills by strengthening the tone of the stomach and assisting digestion, remove a variety of ailments such as Billiousness, Heartburn, Pains in the Back, Headaches, Giddiness, Acidity of the stomach, &c, &c. They are a great boon to the Dyspeptic. Price 8 annas per phial. See copies of certificates which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a REPORT on ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY PLANT, etc., now in course of Installation at Esplanade Hotel, by an expert in such matters. Apply stating terms to SIRDAR'S AGENCY, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED, an experienced INDENT CLERK who could influence good business in French and German goods. Good knowledge of English absolutely necessary. Liberal terms according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to "A," care of this Paper.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c Apply "P," care of this Office.

MENTHOL! MENTHOL!!—A speedy cure for Headache and Toothache. Just received in Fancy Boxes. The cheapest line ever offered to the public. From Annas 4 each. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, NASIK.—Copies of the CLUB'S RULES for the Game of Golf may be obtained from Dr. D. MacDonald, University Registrar, Bombay, or from the Hony. Secretary. Price, 4 Annas a Copy to Members. Price 8 Annas a Copy to others.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Gramatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

MESSRS. C. JOST and Co., Scientific Instrument-makers and Electro-platers, have REMOVED their Establishment from Meadow Street to Hornby Row, No. 15, opposite the General Post Office.

FOR SALE.—5 COUPLE FOXHOUNDS. On view now at the KENNELS, Worlee. Offers invited, and to be sent to E. E. STEEL, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hunt.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAGIC LANTERN, with Powerful Condensing Lenses, Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate dining room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

IVANHOE, Sir Arthur Sullivan's new Opera. S. ROSE and Co. are now registering orders for this work. Please apply early, S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SURGICAL, MEDICAL and MONTHLY NURSES are available on application to the SISTER SUPERIOR, at the European General Hospital, from whom all information may be obtained.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goliera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 8, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Indo-British Institution will be held on WEDNESDAY, 18th March, at Half-Past Five O'Clock p.m., in the New School Building, Esplanade. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble LORD HARRIS, G. C. I. E., will preside.

BUSINESS :

To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1890.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children.

Friends and Supporters of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
BY J. K. STARLEY & Co.,
OF COVENTRY.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above Machines has just been unpacked by

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

For Strength, Elegance, and Lightness they are Unrivalled.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO INTENDING BUYERS ONLY.

REAL IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.
GUARANTEED PURE STEEL. Of the very Best Quality, with through Tang.
Table and Dessert KNIVES and CARVERS.
A small supply just received by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
House Furnishers and Billiard Table Makers,
18, Marine Street.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are publicunder which "HUNYADI" part, they adopted an Label, comRegistered of selection, which

Aperient offered to the names of the word forms have now additional prising their Trade Mark consists of a

RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN,

Belonging to the estate of the late SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, Kt., C.S.I.

The property is Leasehold from Government on a Renewable Lease and contains an area of 10 Acres and 1 Goonta or thereabouts.

The bungalow is in good order and commands a fine view. The above property is to be SOLD by AUCTION under the direction of the Executors at Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.'S Auction Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 28th March, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Also certain pieces of land at Thana, admeasuring 22 acres and ½ Goonta or thereabouts, belonging to the same estate will be SOLD by AUCTION at the same time and place.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Auctioneers or at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Brett and Nicholson, Solicitors to the Vendors.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 17, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF Unclaimed Articles, Books, obliterated Foreign Stamps, Iron Safe, Leaked Wines, Caps, Cupboards, Emerald Rings, Gold Ornaments, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 19th March 1891, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms No. 4 Forbes and Meadows, street, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee, H. C. and Assignee of the estate and effects of Mahomedbhai Alloo, Jaffer Suchidina, and Fazul Suchidina trading in Bombay and Calcutta under the name of Suchidina Mahomedbhai and Co., adjudged Insolvents, consisting cotton, silk and embroidered caps, glass door cupboards, cases, empty boxes, box of brandy, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting golden wristlet, brass cup, &c.

Also by order of the Post Master General, Bombay, the contents of book, packets, parcels, &c, remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter office, beyond the prescribed time, consisting books, periodicals, catalogue, musics, false pearls, photos, views, Xmas cards, wearing apparel, sample of cloth, twist, medicine, toy watches, obliterated foreign stamps, &c.

Also under instructions from the P. W. Department, Railway, consisting an iron safe and clock.

Also under instructions, a quantity of alleged wines.

Also by order of Mr. Dipaji Kessaji and on account and at the risk of the undermanned mortgagors.

On account of Memon Gunnu Shariff, the mortgagor, consisting 4 gold bangles.

On account of Sha Poonumchund Ootumchand ; Nialchund Gaberchund, Vastachund Hirachund, Soni Mitha Haji, the mortgagors, consisting 2 emerald and 1 rose rings, 13 emeralds of sizes and 1 mani.

On account of Patel Hurgovin Narotum, mortgagor, consisting 1 gold thread chain.

On account of Purmanund Canji mortgagor consisting of rose diamond ring, earring and chockra.

On account of Hora Ashool Hoosein Javeri, mortgagor, consisting of 5 ruby, 1 saphire and 1 emerald rings, 2 rubies and 1 emerald.

On account of Soni Mitha Haji, mortgagor, 2 ruby earrings.

Also by order of Messrs Lidbetter and Co. and on account of the concerned.

5 cases assorted transparent soap.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1891, to 31st March 1892, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, i.e., from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Market, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, March 17, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

No further market advices are to hand from Europe or America by Reuter's telegrams since those chronicled in our report of Saturday evening's date.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	8,72,916
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,64,725
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	36,426
Government Securities	Dec.	"	1,35,723
Loans	Inc.	"	5,33,956
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	9,88,538
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,40,276
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	3,45,883

The absence of any further advance in the Bank's rates at the board meeting on Thursday afternoon indicated that the current of Money was no longer running strongly in the direction of trade requirements, and the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon quite justifies the retention of the minimum at 5 per cent. Although Cotton has been arriving much more feeling than in the earlier part of the season, the large falling off in Receipts which was noticeable a few weeks ago having been reduced by one-half, and other Produce is now coming to market in considerable quantities, the abundant funds laid down have kept the market in an easy state ; and the figures which we give above disclose an actual falling off in the trade demand as far as the Presidency Bank is concerned, since the previous Saturday, of nearly 4¼ lakhs. There had been a trifling decrease in Private Deposits ; and Loans had sensibly increased ; but on the other hand, Bills Discounted had become less by nearly 10 lakhs.

COTTON.—Only a small business has been done here in this staple to-day, the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged. The Mills have taken 900 bales of ready new stuff, made up of 300 Barsee, at Rs. 188-200 ; 200 Nuggar, at Rs. 173 ; and 100 bales each of Untni, at Rs. 168 ; Damergaum, at Rs. 180 ; Oojein at Rs. 160 ; and Mowa Ginned, at Rs. 188 ; purchases for export having been confined to 400 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 156-63 ; 200 Karanja, at Rs. 180 ; and 100 Barsee, at Rs. 166 per candy.

WHEAT, on the other hand, has been in active request for export, and considerable transactions have taken place, prices of *Pessy* and *White Delhi* having given way half to one anna per cwt, the market closing steady at the decline, and with other descriptions unchanged in value. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-15-6 per cwt.
Do. 85 per cent.	"	4-14-6 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-12-0 "

SEEDS also have attracted much attention from shippers to-day, and business has been upon a larger scale than for some time past. *Rapeseed* has advanced 1 to 3 annas per cwt. ; and *White Gingelly* is half to one rupee per candy higher, but *Linseed* has declined half an anna per cwt. The tone of the market generally has been steady, and closing quotations were as follows :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-5-6 to Rs. 6-10-6	per cwt	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 7-12-0 to " 7-13-0	"	
Do. do. Cawnpore.	" 7-2-0 " " 7-4-0	"	
Do. do. Red...	" 6-1-0 " " 6-14-0	"	
Gingelly, White	" 41-0-0 " " 42	per candy	
Do. Mixed	" 39-0-0 " " 40-0-0	"	

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	15,035 bales.
Wheat	20,217 cwt.
Linseed	52,133 "
Rapeseed	8,341 "
Gingelly	10,862 "
Poppy Seed	1,339 "
Groundnuts	12,297 "
Castorseed	664 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The Hibernea (s), for May loading, has been fixed at 23s. 6d. per ton under open charter, for one port.

EXCHANGE.—Saturday's closing rates were named at opening this morning, and the market has been very steady thereat all day. A few three months' sight Bills have been placed at 1s. 5¾d. per delivery to the 4th April ; and some Bank Telegraphic has been sold at a fraction over 1s. 5⅝d. for March transfer, and at 1s. 5¾d. for April. The market closed quiet but steady, with forward Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 5 7-16d. for May delivery ; and Credits, for the same month, at 1s. 5 11-16d. ; ready rates being as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5¼d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5⅝d.	"
Francs do.	1·85¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong and advancing, and rates this evening were 3-16 per cent. higher for Fours for Money and 5-16 to 7-16 per cent. for Account than they closed at on Saturday evening, Banks booked a good deal for the April settlement at 104 1-16 ; and final quotations were 104 5-16 for cash ; 104 3-16 for the April account ; and 104 for May, with a firm feeling in the market. 107½, nominal, is quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has been strong to-day, and we advance our quotations in a number of instances ; otherwise the market has been quiet but steady, with quotations generally unaltered.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India left here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada left here this evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Pandora, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

TRINCOMALEE, MARCH 16,

The H. M. S. Turquoise left for Rangoon on Saturday night.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams can now be accepted for Iquique and Arica in Chili, but must be in plain European language. Communication with other parts of Chili remains suspended.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th March, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	16	1	33 p.m.	1	3
Suez	16	1	55 a.m.	1	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m. on 16th March, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	30	...	...
" Kurrachee	...	14	...	22
" Madras	4	52	...	27

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

PUCKLE—Feb 17, at Tunbridge Wells, wife of Col H G Puckle, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

RICHARDSON—Feb 23, at 4 Lutbroke Square, London, W, the wife of W Richardson, of a son.

VYSE—Feb 25, at 83, Horeford Street, London, the wife of Major C F Vyse, B S C, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COFFIN—HARDEN—Dec 6, at Rockhampton, by the Rev W C Graham-Kenneth Douglas of Mackay, Queensland, only son of the late Capt K D Coffin, H M 105th L I, and grandson of the late General sir J C Coffin, KCSI, to Ida, second daughter of C Harden, Esq, Rockhampton, Queensland.

SPENCER—CHARLTON—Feb 21, at St Bartholomew the Less, Smithfield, Walter George Spencer, M3, Mit. FRCS, of Brook-street, son of late Walter Spencer, of Little Chalfield, Wilts, to Elizabeth, daughter of late William Charlton, of Madras.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Feb 22, at Wrotham, Christina Louisa, widow of Capt H Adams, 5th Regt Bombay N I, aged 85.

ANDERSON—Feb 24, at Brixton, 3 W, John, son of late J Anderson, of Sim a, East Indies, aged 44.

BATES—Feb 24, at Brocknock-road, N, Rebecca, widow of Richard Waller Bates, of Castlemaine, Victoria, daughter of late Capt J W Carey (83th Connaught Rangers), of co. Cork, aged 56.

BEEBY—Feb 18, at Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, Deborah Cauldwell, widow of late William Thomas Beeby of Calcutta, aged 86.

BIALE—Feb 20, at Westmoreland-road, Bayswater, Nicholas Charles Biale, late of Calcutta, aged 77.

MHOW.

BIRTH.

CUBBON—March 11, at Mhow, the wife of Sub-Condr. R. Cubbon, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1891.

THE report of the Native Passenger Ships Commission is too long and technical a document to claim reproduction in our columns. The Commissioners had eight points to report upon, principal amongst them being the number of passengers and the allotment of space in vessels carrying native passengers ; the provision of medical officers on vessels carrying a large number of passengers ; the provision of life-saving appliances, the protection of passengers between decks against accidents in bad weather, and the disposal of heavy baggage. Their instructions were, however, wide enough to permit them to inquire into many other matters of subsidiary importance concerning the comfort and safety of passengers. The Commissioners in their report lead off with a series of recommendations relating to the classification of voyages, and the extent of accommodation that should be given on voyages of different degrees of duration. The existing Act recognizes two classes of voyage—"short voyages," not extending beyond five days—and "long voyages," which exceed that time. In the one case the Act stipulates for six superficial feet of deck space between decks, and four on the upper deck, for each passenger ; in the other nine superficial feet per passenger are insisted upon. As the Commissioners have not summarized the evidence, it is difficult to gather from the report alone wherein the classification and the corresponding provision of space have been defective. But a good part of their inquiry was conducted on passenger steamers in the Bay of Bengal, where they had full opportunity of seeing for themselves how the arrangements under the Act of 1887 work, and we must assume that they have satisfied themselves as to the necessity for the new classification which they recommend Government to adopt. They advise that in lieu of the present classification into "short" and "long" voyages there should be "excursion" voyages, limited to the fair season and to day-light, upon which six square feet of deck space should be provided for each passenger ; "shelter port" voyages, limited to twelve hours' sailing between the ports of shelter, and upon which the deck accommodation provided should be seven square feet per passenger ; short voyages to be limited as now to five days, and long voyages. For short voyages the Commissioners recommend that the space per passenger shall be nine feet ; for long voyages no change is recommended. These dimensions are for the fair seasons ; for the foul seasons provision is recommended for permanent shelter on short and shelter port voyages at the rate of seven square feet per head. The Commissioners have not expressly stated their reasons for proposing these changes, nor have they indicated the portion of the evidence in which the necessity for them is shown. This indeed, is characteristic of the greater part of the report, which is taken up with recommendations unsupported by reasons except such as may be divined by those who have carefully followed the evidence. Herein is a weak point of what in other respects seems to be a carefully compiled document.

Some indeed of the suggestions of the Commissioners do not carry their own justification on their surface. Thus, while separate female accommodation is held to be unnecessary, though desired by Mahomedans "from motives affecting their dignity as men," it is recommended that the spaces for Hindus and Mahomedans should be separate and distinct. It is difficult to see how this measure can be deemed more necessary than the other. The suggestion that a Brahmin should be in charge of the distribution of fresh water to Hindu passengers meets a complaint that was made by native witnesses in Bombay that the water-supply is sometimes in the charge of sailors who are mostly Mahomedans, and no reasonable objection can be taken to the proposed arrangement. The recommendation that a medical officer shall be employed on steamers carrying over four hundred native deck passengers applies only to voyages between Madras and Calcutta and Rangoon. The only thing in it that invites question is the provision that in addition to his own proper medical duties the doctor shall act as the representative of the passengers to the captain of the ship in all representations or complaints made by them. How far would a native medical man be likely to undertake what in many cases might be an ungrateful office ? He would be the servant of the owner of the steamer, and would in the long run persuade himself that it was no part of his business to complain of the inner economy of the vessel, even if the comfort of the passengers were involved. "All representations or complaints" seem, in any case, to be more than a medical officer would conveniently concern himself with, without trespassing upon the functions of the captain. On that point it would be interesting to see what the Commissioners have to say in support of their suggestion. The provision for hospital accommodation invites no comment ; the Commissioners ask for what is necessary, and for nothing more. Their recommendation as to the improvement of the sanitary provision on native passenger steamers may also pass based as it is upon unanimous evidence in proof of the insufficiency of the existing scale of accommodation. In regard to the provision of life-saving apparatus the Commissioners advise that the Board of Trade rules should be adopted. In connection it would have been interesting to see the provision of boats on these steamers compared with the number of passengers—how far, too, the lowering apparatus is efficient enough to be promptly available in case of emergency. Did the Commissioners, who have plainly used their eyes as well as their ears in this enquiry, put the life-saving apparatus, including the boats and the appliances for lowering them, to a practical test ? The recommendation that wherever possible passengers should be embarked and disembarked alongside of piers is in response to representations which were made by some of the Bombay witnesses ; but it can scarcely lead to practical results, except where the local authorities are in a position to erect piers. It is too much to expect the steamship companies to do this.

The part of the report that is of chief interest on this side of India is that which relates to the steamships of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. The Commissioners say that Mr. Shepherd, who is largely interested in the Company, took full advantage of the privilege of cross-examination which was given him. It would have been remarkable if he had not done so, for in some respects the management of the Company has been very freely criticised. The grievance about which most has been heard is that of the first and second class passengers, who have complained in our columns and elsewhere that when they pay for first or second class accommodation they are never sure that they will not have to put up with third. Mr. Shepherd has with remarkable candour told the Commissioners that he does not desire to make things comfortable for this class of passengers. He would rather have their room than their company, for his steamers are meant not for first and second class passengers, who can pay five or ten rupees for their accommodation, but for people of the labouring class, who are not exacting in regard to the provision that is made for them. The next time Mr. Carnegie discourses on the pleasures of poverty he will have to cite thereupon the happiness of the third-class passenger on a Shepherd's steamer, for he alone is certain that he will get what he pays for. If the Company roundly declare that they do not want the first class passenger it is difficult to suggest a remedy. He is *de trop*, and there is an end of him. The Commissioners have little to suggest in his interest except that he should make it worth the while of the Company to treat him well, as though in paying ten times as much for his passage as his third class fellow-voyager he had not already gone pretty far towards establishing his right to be well treated. The suggestion that the Government of Bombay in making their next mail contract with the Company might stipulate for the accommodation of a certain number of first and second class passengers is of doubtful expediency. The primary object of these steamers is to carry passengers of the poorer class ; in doing this they render a service whose importance can only be appreciated when the economic condition of the Konkan is considered. Glad though we should be to see suitable accommodation insured for people of another class—for the Konkan Coast is in parts extremely beautiful, and everything is pleasant in a voyage by Shepherd's steamer excepting the steamer—it would be against public policy if a line of vessels which have done such valuable service were hampered by onerous conditions imposed in the interests of a very small minority of the people who are ever likely to use that route. Whatever course legislation in regard to native passenger steam-ships may take, it is to be hoped that Government will bear in mind the fact testified to by the Commission, that the leading companies engaged in this trade have conferred great benefits on the people of this country by constantly endeavouring to improve the vessels engaged in regard to their size, speed, safety, and comfort.

THE trial of the gatemen by whose negligence two persons were killed at the level-crossing near the Mahaluxmi station about six weeks ago has ended in their conviction, and they have been sentenced to four months' and two months' imprisonment, respectively—the Coroner's jury had found a verdict against them, and they had been committed to the Sessions—but on being placed before the Magistrate, Mr. Burder, for the Railway Company, urged that the offence was not a serious one, and might be disposed of by the Magistrate. He was not, however, able to say what would become of the Coroner's commitment if the Magistrate were to dispose of the case, and Mr. Hamilton therefore referred the point for the opinion of the High Court. The reply of the High Court was that the Magistrate might discard the proceedings of the Coroner, and was not bound by them in any way. The case was therefore tried by the Magistrate, and the accused have been punished, the gatemen who actually opened the gates, and was the direct cause of the accident, being punished twice as heavily as the gateman who had left the gate at a critical moment, against the positive orders of the Company, and was thus indirectly concerned in the offence. It was ascertained however that it is the practice for the Railway Company to keep the gateman on duty for twelve hours every night, from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., for a week at a time, without intermission and without any relief. The Magistrate, therefore, very properly remarked that men who are worn out with prolonged night watches cannot be expected to be as attentive and alert as persons who have had their proper amount of sleep. On the night in question thirty trains had passed this gate, and at the moment when the accident occurred a train, had passed from Parel. The gates had been shut for some time in expectation of this train and a number of persons and horses had collected waiting to go through. As soon as it passed the people seem to have asked the man to open the gates, and apparently in forgetfulness of the fact that a minute before the signal had gone up that a train was approaching from the opposite direction, a feat of thinking that the man could go through before it arrived, he opened two of the gates. All got through except a victoria and a boy who must have been almost clear of the line when the engine dashed into them, killing the boy and injuring the men in the victoria, one of whom died afterwards. It is evident that twelve hours of night watch for eight days in succession are too much to demand from gatemen in charge of gates through which much traffic passes. For the succeeding eight days the men are on day duty. This is not the best possible arrangement for the safety of the public. Twelve hours in itself may not be an excessive spell of work which is not laborious, but considering that what the Company must secure is the safety of the public travelling on the line and the safety of those also passing through their gates, it is essential that the gatemen must be on the alert, and it is doubtful whether it is possible to expect much watchfulness on the part of two persons who have been sleepless for eight nights together. Military sentries are constantly found asleep although their turn of duty is very short—and on ships at sea we believe that the watch does no exceed four hours. The reliefs which are found essential at sea are no less essential on land, and the Company would be acting for the security of the public if they revised their rules in this respect, and arrange for two, if not three, changes of the night watch. A gateman after a time comes to act automatically, but even the machinery of an automaton gets out of order, and a muddled sleepy man may see a signal and fail to catch its meaning until, as in this case, it is too late.

IN an interesting article on the Women of India contributed by the Marchioness of Dufferin to the *Nineteenth Century* passing but pointed reference is made to the controversy which is now drawing to its inevitable close on the age on which marriage may be legally completed in this country. The emphatic opinion pronounced by a lady who has done so much for the happiness and well-being of Indian women, cannot fail to have great weight with natives of this country who are open to reason and argument on the subject. The physical, mental, and moral objections to marriage at such an early age as ten, writes the foundress of the Dufferin Fund, are patent to all. It admits of no contradiction that a child of that age is in no sense fit to become a wife and mother, that her own health pays the penalty, and that the race that springs from her loses in physical and mental vigour. The case for Sir A. Scoble's Bill was never more tersely or more tellingly put. While writing thus forcibly on the gross abuse of early wifehood which is the bane and disgrace of India, Lady Dufferin expressly states that in recognising fully the evils attached to the bethrothal of infants—especially the grievous evil of the very numerous class of virgin-widows thus created—it is a custom with which she deems it impossible to interfere, as it appears to have a religious foundation, and is believed to be "in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the Hindu scriptures." The Marchioness retains a kindly feeling for Indian women not only on account of the peculiar hardships which they sometimes suffer, but because of their many excellent qualities. While the trials of a native woman's life are very great, and affect every class and section of the population and every single household in the country, and as such appeal specially to our sympathy. Lady Dufferin adds : "I certainly am able to have a more kindly sentiment towards the nation as a whole because I have seen happy wives and happy mothers in India, and because I believe in happy Indian homes."

MR. CAINE is back in London from India, and, we hear, expresses himself quite satisfied with the results of his tour. In the Native States that he visited he found much interest manifested in the political movement with which he is now so prominently identified. If Mr. Caine is re-elected a Member of Parliament—and his return, if not for East Bradford, at all events for some constituency, is practically certain—he will continue to pay attention to Indian affairs, but nothing, he tells his friends, will induce him to take up what are termed personal grievances. For one thing, he says, he cannot afford the time to go thoroughly into such matters, as it would be necessary for him to do if he accepted any responsibility. Mr. Caine in coming to this decision is only following in the footsteps of the late Mr. Henry Fawcett. It is only a man of independent fortune or exceptional courage who cares to place himself in a position where he is liable to be seriously misunderstood. This may not be very brave, but seeing how the world is constituted, it is not unnatural.

A COMMITTEE consisting of the Municipal Commissioner, the Surgeon-General, the Health Officer, and the Government Solicitor has been appointed to report to Government upon the site and arrangements of the Sir Dinshaw Petit Home for Lepers. The Committee have decided to recommend that, subject to Sir Dinshaw's approval, the Home, instead of being erected at Trombay, shall be placed in proximity to the Asylum lately established at Matunga, the two buildings practically forming a single institution. The Committee have also decided in favour of the principle of the segregation of the sexes in the Asylum.

VISCOUNT CROSS' BILL enabling certain high officials in India to come home on leave without forfeiting their appointments or pay is a

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE PARNELL DELEGATES.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Messrs. John O'Connor, James O'Kelly, William Redmond, and Henry Harrison, the Parnellite delegates, have arrived in New York.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND ARBITRATION.

COLONIAL OBJECTION.

The Newfoundland Government protests against the Fisheries dispute being settled by arbitration, on the ground that it excludes many questions in dispute with France.

THE CHILIAN INSURRECTION.

Latest advices regarding the insurrection in Chili state that the Government troops have been defeated by the insurgents, near Iquique, with a loss of seven hundred men.

THE LYNCHING AT NEW ORLEANS.

PROTEST OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

The men who lynched the Italian prisoners at New Orleans included some of the leading citizens.

The Italian Government have instructed their Minister to lodge a formal protest on the subject at Washington.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

The opponents to the Age Bill had another field-day yesterday, having arranged a mass meeting at the Kalighat shrine to offer prayers to the goddess Kali, imploring her intercession against the passing of the proposed measure. The service lasted for the whole day, and it is estimated that over fifty thousand people visited the shrine during the day. Many valuable offerings were made to the goddess and thousands of goats were sacrificed. Refreshments were supplied free to all who cared to partake of them. A noteworthy incident occurred where the sacrifices were offered. A devotee rushed up and placing his head on the block offered himself for sacrifice. Of course the executioner stayed his hand, and the devotee eventually got up declaring that he was willing to shed his blood for the sake of his religion, but the law would not permit the sacrifice. In the evening there was a Sankirtan procession; in the course of which, a native of a theatrical troupe joining the company, chanted the following prayer, for the protection of religion, in great distress:—"Mother, the source of all good, horrified we have come to thee. This is why we raise this cry oh! mother, queen of the universe. We are about to be undone mother, by the words of some out-caste intending to do an act of kindness. The Government is destroying our religion; our hearts shudder through fear. Oh beloved goddess save us from this great danger into which we have fallen. We, sons of Hindoo families, who have hitherto forgotten thee now cry to thee for help. As your children take us under thy protection, and protect the modesty of our maidens. Thou who savest people from shame; kings make their subjects happy. This law will oppress the poor and helpless. To ruin us the cruel law is to be passed. Oh mother of the universe, who else is there but thee to protect our priceless religion; stop this law, mother, and let us be happy; make our condition clear to the Government and put an end to all this confusion and disorder. Oh mother Kali, we have come to you frightened out of our wits; we cry aloud to thee oh mother! This Bill is a punishment without offence, oh Tarini, let not such a Bill be passed oh mother, pardon us and let the Government know our feelings, and thwart the action of the reformers who are only hypocrites."

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The steamer Indus while leaving her moorings to proceed to the sea met with an accident to her machinery, which will detain her for some days.

William Watt, quarter-master of the steamer Clan Matheson, was drowned on Saturday night. Whilst attempting to jump from a steamer to a jetty he mistook the distance and fell between the two; he never rose, and his body has not been recovered.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

Brigade-Surgeon Hamilton is to have the administrative charge of the Allahabad District in place of Deputy Surgeon-General Rudd.

Brigade-Surgeon Graves succeeds Deputy Surgeon-General Hinde at Poona.

MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Under-Secretary to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, takes three month's leave in April, Mr. P. C. Lyon, Private-Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal [illegible]ates.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

[illegible]e latest news from the Black Mountain Expedi[illegible]ted Tawara, the 14th instant, states that a [illegible] reconnaissance party from the River [illegible]nder Captain Mason, R.E., Intelligence [illegible]hilst moving from Kunhar towards Ril was [illegible]. One man of the 4th Sikhs was wounded. The advanced party of the Tilli Column moved towards the Ril also. The same day parties moving along the right bank of the Indus were fired [illegible] from the Palosi. A quantity of grain was found [illegible] Garai. The Pioneers occupy Kunhar; and ne[illegible] the Sappers are working between Kotkai a[illegible] Kunhar. The boat bridge for the passage of troo[illegible] expected to be ready by the 17th instant just abov[illegible]e Kotkai. General Elles inspected the roa[illegible]p to Kunhar on the 15th and went to mee[illegible] Brigadier-General Hammond, Commanding the Till[illegible] Column; and had great difficulties to contend [illegible]ith. As regards the road a portion of the river [illegible]olumn consisting of three companies of the Sea[illegible]orth Highlanders, one company of the Guides, one [illegible]ompany of Dogras under Brigadier-General [illegible] Williamson advanced along the Palosi plain and met [illegible]rith opposition from both sides of the river where [illegible]everal small villages appeared to be held by armed [illegible]men. The heights towards the Baio were crowded with [illegible]he enemy. Four men were killed on our side; and [illegible]he enemy's losses were heavy. A thunderstorm [illegible] broke as soon as an order was given to retire.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,)

LONDON, FEB. 27.

THE air is becoming fuller than ever with the talk about labour disputes and labour problems. The majority of the Irish members are in Ireland prosecuting their internecine combats, and so far at all events as the English portion of the United Kingdom is concerned, Home Rule has for the moment decidedly receded into the back ground. It would perhaps be rash to conclude that it will remain there for ever, and the debates on the Land Bill may possibly bring Ireland once more to the front. Short though it may possibly be this respite from the eternal Irish question is very welcome to the majority of Englishmen, and especially to those politicians who have other axes to grind.

Foremost among these are the Neo-Radicals, who have become very elated at the important decision come to by the Cabinet to appoint a Royal Commission to consider the relations of Capital and Labour. What the precise object the Government has in view is not quite certain. Their friends say that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues are imbued with a genuine desire to benefit the working classes by pushing forward the work of the Commission with all due speed, and if possible acting immediately upon its recommendations. The Radicals, on the other hand, wish to deprive the Ministry of any credit, and allege that the new move is only the old expedient of shelving an urgently demanded reform. Lord Randolph Churchill's speech at Paddington on Saturday night was particularly frank in regard to the Eight Hours' movement, and many Conservatives, who do not go all the way with the whilom leader of the "Tory Democrats," are heartily glad to hear that he meditates a prolonged trip to South Africa in company with the hero of the hour, Mr. Cecil Rhodes. I have heard more than one follower of the Marquis of Salisbury express a hope that Lord Randolph may like Mashonaland so much as to decide to settle down there. Such Conservatives apparently think that his lordship's ideas on politics are more suited to the rough and ready ways of the Cape than to the sedate and cautious manner of the old country.

Next to the Paddington pronouncements and the claims of Labour generally the subject that is perhaps attracting most attention in England just now is the abortive visit of the Empress Frederick to Paris. That her Majesty or those who advised her have committed a blunder is generally admitted, and the case is clearly one where somebody should be hanged. It seems that the object that the Imperial lady had in making a sojourn in the French capital was mainly that of inducing the Parisian painters to patronise the approaching Berlin Exhibition. At first it looked as if her mission would be attended with success. That it has ended in a disastrous failure is to some extent at all events due to her Majesty's own want of tact. How the German Ambassador could have allowed his illustrious guest to commit the crowning blunder of her trip to France surpasses all comprehension. Of all spots in the country none more than St. Cloud and Versailles are intimately associated in the minds of patriotic Frenchmen with the gloomy events of 1870. St. Cloud still bears sad traces of the destructive energy—shall I call it?—of the conquerors, and no Frenchman will ever forget that it was at Versailles William the Victorious was crowned German Emperor. While we may think that it would have been more dignified of our neighbours not to have taken offence where offence was certainly not intended we can understand and excuse their sensitiveness. For the moment it looks as if the solo effect of the Empress Frederick's well-meant, but not always discreet, efforts had been to revive in a somewhat serious form the chauvinism which had so long lain dormant in France. Let us hope that the present perturbation will pass away without any serious consequences.

I am told by some one who ought to know that Sir Charles Dilke thinks the time has arrived when he can come forward with evidence that will enable him to return to public life without opposition. His friends are confident that when he has taken the measures he is now meditating all objections to his resumption of Parliamentary work will have been removed. From the same source I hear that Sir Charles Dilke will offer himself as the Liberal candidate for the Forest of Dean in the place of young Mr. Samuelson, who is retiring because he cannot conscientiously vote for an Eight Hours Bill.

A petition was presented to the House of Commons last night from Surat praying for an alteration of the law relating to the sale of toddy in India. The steady flow of petitions in favour of the Bill brought in by Mr. Bradlaugh, Dr. W. A. Hunter, and other members, has been stopped by an unforeseen circumstance. The measure has entirely disappeared from the notice paper, to the disgust of the English supporters of the Congress movement. The blame, I understand, is put upon the shoulders of Dr. Hunter, who it is said arranged to keep the Bill alive. The process of keeping a Bill alive consists in one of its backers being in his place when it is called on after midnight by the Speaker. It appears that the Member for Aberdeen was not present to perform this necessary formality, and as none of the other members whose names appeared on the back of the Bill were present either, it prematurely expired a few evenings ago. *A propos* of this catastrophe a paragraph has appeared in the *World* and some other papers to the effect that Mr. Burt, the model labour representative, had been appointed successor to Mr. Bradlaugh as "Member for India." I am assured by those who ought to know that the statement is inaccurate. Mr. Burt has made himself useful since Mr. Bradlaugh's death in asking questions evidently emanating from the Indian Political Agency, but he is not the chosen spokesman of the Congress. Sir William Wedderburn and his friends I fancy hope that this function will be undertaken by Mr. Bryce, who it seems has promised to speak in favour of Mr. M'Laren's amendment to Sir John Gorst's Bill.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, after resting for a time, re-appears to-night with a series of questions relating to his pet subject, postal reform. One of the questions is of special interest to you in India. The Canterbury pilgrim asks the Postmaster-General whether now that the postage on letters sent from the United Kingdom to India has been reduced from 5*d.* to 2½*d.* per half ounce it is intended to maintain the charge of 2*d.* for a post-card sent from this country to India and Ceylon and whether he is aware that the Ceylon Post Office charges is 1*d.* for a post-card which can be sent to the United Kingdom or to any other part of the world, and that the charge for a post-card from France to India or Ceylon is also 1*d.*

Mr. W. H. Smith is being asked this evening whether he will state the decision of the arbitrator to whom the matter was referred *re* the dispute between the War Office and the India Office as to alleged over-charges, extending through a series of years on stores supplied to the Government of India, and whether he will lay upon the table a memorandum giving particulars of the arbitrations. This was one of Mr. Bradlaugh's subjects; and if my memory serves me aright formed a point in his speech on the last Indian Budget.

The London papers publish the following communique:—A Special Indian Committee has been formed [illegible] connection with the International Co[illegible]ne, to be held in London in [illegible]esidency of the Prince of Wales. [illegible]h includes several members of [illegible]e's Council, as well as other [illegible]ndian officials, met yesterday [illegible]anover-square, and adopted [illegible] view to forward the inter[illegible]ce in India. Sir Douglas [illegible]of the Organising Committee, [illegible] Digby has been appointed [illegible]f the Indian Committee. [illegible]been added to the Organiz[illegible] includes two distinguished [illegible]dical profession connected [illegible]eph Fayrer and Surgeon [illegible]C.S.I. Sir William Moore [illegible]ian Committee, and has I [illegible]his colleagues consented to [illegible] past and present state of [illegible]g efforts are being made to [illegible]sentation of her Majesty's [illegible]orthcoming Congress. Not [illegible]rnments but the leading Municipalities and Chambers of Commerce, &c., and will it is hoped nominate delegates. Possibly the authorities may be able to send special representatives, but it cannot be expected that local bodies will incur this expense. They will be asked to choose as delegates gentlemen who may happen to be coming home this year on leave or may already be residing in Europe. The Congress is being supported most heartily by the heads of the medical profession throughout Europe as well as by the learned societies, public bodies of various kind, at home and abroad. I may mention that the Prince of Wales is greatly interested in the Congress and is sincerely anxious that its first meeting in the British Metropolis shall be worthy of our widely-extended Empire. As the question of quarantine will be dealt with it is desirable that the views of the Indian Chambers of Commerce should be authoritatively represented at the Congress. The aim of the Congress briefly stated is "to awaken public interest in the progress of hygiene and demography by which latter term is understood the study of the life conditions of communities from a statistical point of view; to afford persons interested in these subjects an opportunity of meeting, with the object of advancing their progress; and by conferences and debates, to elucidate questions relating to hygiene, demography, and public health." An exhibition will form one of the features of the Congress, and excursions are to be arranged to places of especial interest to hygienists.

Here are one or two literary items: Most persons so far as I can learn sympathise with the regret expressed by Sir W. W. Hunter in his last *Times* article that Professor Max Muller should in the preface to his new editions of the Rig-Veda have expressed himself with so much bitterness about the refusal of the India Office to undertake a responsibility which has been so liberally assumed by the Maharaja of Vizianagram. Some people might suppose from the Professor's remarks that Dr. Rost, the learned librarian of the India Office, prevented pecuniary support be given by the State to this great work. I understand, however, that the matter was not referred to Dr. Rost, so that he at all events is not to blame. Messrs Allen and Co.'s reprint of Sir George Birdwood's interesting and valuable report on the old records of the India Office is out this week, and is warmly welcomed by the critics. The *Times* justly observes that no one knows better than Sir George Birdwood how to make a "bare and shorthand" index of documents attractive, instructive, and entertaining by means of the notes and elucidatory comments which he supplies so liberally and pleasantly without from his own inexhaustible stores of information concerning the early relations of India with Europe. Mr. Lester Arnold's novel "Flora the Phœnician" is I hear in great request at all the libraries and is moreover having a great sale. The first edition of 5,000 copies has I hear been disposed of and a fresh edition is being prepared. The young author is as your readers may be aware the son of that distinguished old Bombayite, Sir Edwin Arnold, whose many friends in London will be glad to welcome him after his long absence in the Far East.

The place of honour in the March number of Mr. James Knowles's review is given to a short article by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava on "The Women of India." Her ladyship writes with the "faint hope of communicating to others some of the sympathy" she herself feels for our Indian sisters, "of suggesting a slightly different view of them from that usually prevailing in this country, and of awakening interest in the various efforts that are being made to improve their condition and to relieve their sufferings." Lady Dufferin thinks that under present circumstances the zenana system offers many undoubted advantages. Of the Parsee women she writes:—"They are naturally clever; they are well educated; and wearing their own pretty and becoming dress they enter freely into society, of which they are graceful and intelligent and honoured members, any description of the brighter side of female life in India would be incomplete which omitted to mention them." She has also something to say about the Age Bill. Marriage, she says, will always take place in India much earlier than in European countries, and that it should be postponed for two or three years is all that the most ardent reformer can hope or expect at present. She does not see how the prevailing sentiment with regard to widowhood is to be modified by any reforms that we can suggest. In the same number of the *Nineteenth Century* the millionaire Mr. Carnegie writes "on the advantages of poverty." It ought to be followed by another article by a pauper on "the Advantages of Riches."

Bombay play-goers of eight or nine years ago will read with regret the following which I take from the last issue of a theatrical newspaper:—"On Monday Miss Agnes Birchenough died suddenly at her lodgings in Darlington-Street, Wigan. The deceased lady had been suffering from a severe cold for sometime, but she travelled from Ashton-under-Lyne to Wigan on Sunday, to appear with Messrs. Calvert and Helmsleig's Company at the Royal Court Theatre. She became very ill on Monday morning, and a doctor was called in, but she expired a few minutes after his arrival."

I hear that the suit brought by the young Countess Russell against her husband, the grandson of the famous "Lord John," will probably come on before Easter unless in the meantime the parties should come to an agreement. At present from what I can learn there is not much chance of the case being settled out of court. If the legal proceedings do go on and the matter is not heard *in camera* it will probably create a tremendous sensation. The plaintiff is a daughter of Lady Lena Scott and sister of the young lady whose marriage a few years ago in a London Registry Office was afterwards annulled.

"LA TOSCA" AT THE NOVELTY.

MRS. POTTER and Mr. Kyrle Bellew, supported by the Crofton Company from the Theatre Royal, Calcutta, commenced their engagement at the Novelty Theatre, last evening, in Sardou's drama "La Tosca." As a detailed account of the performance will appear in to-morrow's issue it is needless to say any more at present than that the distinguished players met with an enthusiastic reception from a large audience, who called them in front of the curtain at the end of the three last acts and applauded them warmly. Floria Tosca is said to be one of Mrs. Potter's best parts. It is undoubtedly a trying *role*, one that only an actress of strongly emotional powers could succeed in, and Mrs. Potter's portrayal could only be characterised as a brilliant performance, showing not a weak point from beginning to end. Mr. Bellew, too, gave a most finished picture of the cool and callous villain, Baron Scarpia. To-night "La Tosca" will be repeated.

GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

MR. JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN.—When he wrote, in 1875, the introduction to the first edition of his Guide to Bombay, was unduly modest in claiming that it was only a careful and accurate digest of the information gathered during fifteen years' life in that city. And now, when the Guide has reached a sixteenth edition, that description would be still less adequate. The geographical and historical section is very ably compiled. The details of population, trade, and industry, government and revenue, appear to be at once complete and accurate, while the more local descriptions and the directions and maps must be of the first utility. A photograph of Lord Harris is given as a frontispiece. The English publishers are: Messrs. Street and Co.—*Observer.*

REMITTANCES on India for 45,000,000 rs. were offered on Feb 25, and bills for 1,87,00,000 rs. were applied for at prices ranging from 1s 4⅞d to 1s 5 1-16d. The amounts allotted were in bills for 18,59,000 rs. on Calcutta, 20,54,000 on Bombay, and 5,87,000 rs. on Madras, all at an average of 1s 5·0625d., applicants at 1s 5 1-16d receiving about 97 per cent. Special allotments of bills were afterwards made for 7,96,000 rs. on Calcutta and 20,04,000 rs. on Bombay at 1s 5 3-32d, and 3,00,000 rs. on Calcutta, 1,10,000 rs. on Bombay, and 10,000 rs. on Madras at 1s 5¼d, besides telegraphic transfers for 1,00,000 rs. on Bombay at 1s 5 5-32d. The remittances for 67,90,000 rs. sold during the week produced £483,573, and the bills and transfers for 17,90,84,300 rs. disposed of between April 1 and Feb 24 realised £13,623,495.

THE BANQUET TO SIR STEUART BAYLEY.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.

ONE of the principal social events of the week has been the banquet given to Sir Steuart Bayley, by the members of the hospitable Northbrook Club. The affair came off on Wednesday, at the pleasantly situated club-house, in Whitehall Gardens, and brought together a large number of representative Anglo-Indians, as well as the majority of the young native gentlemen now in London. The genial president of the Club, the Earl of Northbrook, occupied the chair, and amongst those present, I noticed Sir A. C. Lyall, of the Secretary of State's Council, Sir Edward Bradford, looking, I thought rather overweighted with the responsibilities of his position as head of New Scotland Yard, Sir Charles Bernard, the Revenue Secretary, Sir Richard Meade, Sir G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Sir Juland Danvers, Sir F. Norman, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Colonel Waterfield, Colonel Showers, Messrs. Melvill, H. W. Primrose, C.S.I., C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., Carmichael, S. Digby, A. Low, Mahomed-ul-Haque, Mohamed Hasan, J. A. Kapadia (hon. sec.), and many others. Letters of regret at being unable to attend were announced from Lords Ripon, Derby, Hobhouse, Kimberley, and Reay, Sirs R. Temple, J. Fergusson, J. Fayrer, E. Aitchison, F. Halliday, A. Otway, Gen. Keatinge, and Mr. Haggard. Sir Richard Temple wrote:—"Will you please express to the chairman and members at the meeting, this evening, my extreme regret at being prevented by an old engagement, which I cannot break, from being present at the dinner, this evening, in honour of Sir Steuart Bayley? Otherwise, I should have been proud to help in doing honour to him whose services in saving life, during the Behar Famine, were eminent, and who has wisely and progressively conducted the Government of Bengal during several years."

As usual at the Northbrook Club dinners, there were only two toasts—the Queen and the Guest of the Evening. In proposing the latter, the noble chairman dwelt at some length upon the distinguished services of Sir Steuart Bayley, who, Lord Northbrook reminded, as belonged to a family very intimately connected with India and went out to the East, encouraged by all the traditions of duty faithfully performed to the people of the country. His lordship in referring to Sir Steuart's last and most important office, expressed his opinion, that with possibly the exception of the Governorship of Bombay, there was no position in our Indian Empire, so difficult to fill as that of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Sir Steuart Bayley had occupied that post with great credit to himself, and if it could not be said that his actions escaped criticism, the balance of criticism showed the impartiality with which he held the scales. Now, after five and thirty years' service he had been selected for one of the most important appointments in the India Office. Public opinion in England was not always right, and what was wanted here were strong men by the side of the Secretary, men who would put forward their views frankly and fearlessly, although they might be opposed to popular notions. Such a man was Sir Edward Bradford and such a man was their honoured guest. All his antecedents justified them in expecting that Sir Steuart Bayley would fulfil his new duties to the advantage, both of India and England. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Sir Steuart Bayley, who was loudly cheered on rising to respond, spoke to the following effect:—"Your lordship," he observed, "has been good enough to say that no appointment lends itself more conveniently than that of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to public speaking. Notwithstanding that, I regret to say, that Providence has not blessed me with the art of public speaking, and my education as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has not improved the gifts with which nature so imperfectly provided me. In spite of the frequent occasions on which I have had to face the ordeal, I never yet made a speech without pain and grief. It was only just before I left Calcutta, on the occasion of one of the farewell dinners that were given to me that I took the opportunity of saying that among the compensations English life would give me in return for the pleasures and friendships, I was leaning behind, one of them would be that I was coming to a land where I should not be called upon to make a speech. My congratulation was premature. But I look upon this compliment that you gentlemen are paying me not as the beginning of a new state of things, but as the finale and termination of the old state of things, as the crowning honour and glory to the kind farewell that I received in India, and one which I consequently cherish most warmly and gratefully. If on being so warmly welcomed I give way for a time, as human nature is prone to do, to a feeling of undue exaltation, it is checked immediately by the consideration of how little I have been able to do to deserve it. When I was thinking this afternoon of what I might say to you here to-day in justification of my presumption in accepting the compliment you are paying me, I thought how little there was, how little I could say for myself except that I had held a very high position and had retired from it without being hung or imprisoned. (A laugh.) On the occasion to which I have alluded I said that the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal was arduous and harassing and certainly not painless. I cannot tell you how I was touched by the exceedingly kind feeling with which farewell receptions were given me by various classes and different nationalities in India on my retirement from the Government. I was touched I may say, I was not a little surprised, for it happened to me, as it must happen to any Governor, who tries to do his duty to tread on the toes of many important interests and to hurt the feelings of many important bodies. One cannot but go contrary to the cherished opinions or principles, and what is still more important to the pockets of many bodies and many interests. One cannot but hurt very many, too many, private feelings. One cannot but undergo a severe criticism from many people who see what looks like an injury done and who are not aware of all the circumstances which led to it. But notwithstanding all that, farewell feelings were expressed to me in all quarters, with a kindness and warmth which I was quite unprepared for, and for which I am most deeply grateful. I cannot tell you how grateful I am for the kindness with which you gentlemen have received me. Some of you are friends and colleagues—two are very old friends, for I was at school with them forty years ago, but others can only know me by name, but have yet come forward to give me this warm reception to-night. Most of all do I feel obliged to the President of the Club, my friend Lord Northbrook, who has been good enough to preside on this occasion. He has told that our first official connection was during the Behar Famine in 1873 and 1874. I was very glad, although it is a little digression to hear what his Lordship said in regard to General Sir C. MacGregor. I may say, that of all the elements which conduced to the success of that battle against famine, none were of more importance than the assistance given to us in military officers, by the Quartermaster General's Department. Although we had some thirty military officers working with the Civil Officers of the district, I never had to refer a single quarrel or a single case to the Government. There is only one other point in the retrospect which Lord Northbrook was good enough to give of my service which I shall have to refer to. He referred to the work I did with Lord Lytton during the Madras Famine, I should like to mention that my colleague was Sir Charles Bernard, and that he took a much larger share than I did. All you who know Sir Charles Bernard, are well aware that if there is any work to be done he will take the larger share of it. But to return to what I was saying about Lord Northbrook's superintendence of the Behar Famine, you know that during that year, instead of going to Simla he stayed down in Calcutta, but you don't know and it is for me to tell you how much the careful personal supervision that he gave to the work of the famine and his two visits to the distressed districts did to encourage and stimulate the exertions of his subordinates who were engaged in the executive work of it. If any of you, gentlemen, have to be in an important position, directing the work of many subordinates, I can only advise you to follow his example to go about among your subordinates and show them that their work does not pass unnoticed, will get for you double tide of work, and double tide of kudos and consideration. But Lord Northbrook's kindness did not end there. During my very frequent visits since then he has always taken pains to encourage me and to learn about his former subordinates as well as the progress of India generally. He has said that the task of governing India is a very difficult problem, but England has not yet found a difficulty in sending out officers capable of grappling with the problem, and as long as we can get Viceroys of the stamp of Lord Northbrook and his successors, I shall not admit that England is unequal to the task. But if it is true that the difficulty of governing India generally is a daily growing one, it is probably more true of Bengal than of any other part. Not only is the clash of opposing interests, arising out of differences of race and differences of religion, more acutely felt there, not only are there more numerous contentious questions of policy, but also for these very reasons criticism is more [illegible] provinces, and the difficulty of [illegible] is more keenly felt. In Bengal, moreover, one always feels as if one is sitting upon a volcano. No one knows what will be the cause: some prejudice affected, a small border raid, a little Thibetan aggression, Chinese diplomacy, Mr. Caine and the Excise Department, a little personal difficulty, the action or inaction of one official, the want of seasonable rains, the washing of an embankment, the improper action of a police officer, any or all of these may combine. While one is sitting in peace, you may find some great flood of trouble is rising, which if one can stop it, will overwhelm you. That is what I mean by saying that in Bengal one is always sitting on a volcano. But of those difficulties and troubles I think the one I mentioned first is perhaps the most important—the clash of opposing interest arising out of race, national and religious antagonisms. It was always foremost in my mind during the time I was Lieutenant-Governor, to do what in me lay, to allay the feelings of race antagonism that was exceedingly better when I took charge. It was a thing which direct action on the part of Government could in no wise help and to which any public allusion was likely to do more harm than good; but by keeping it always in mind, by one's own example, and by indirect influence, whenever one has an opportunity. I think, I may say, that when I laid down the reigns of office, that my objects had not been altogether unachieved. Certainly the signs of antagonism were less vivid than before. There was another thing which I always kept in view. I have always felt that the success of our administration of India depends primarily and enormously on the standard of efficiency of our civil servants; and it has always been my object to maintain that standard at as high a point as I possibly could. I am not one of those, if there are any, who think that India was made for the services and not the services for India; but I do hold that in the Civil Servants of India, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, European and Indian, we have an administrative machinery that is extraordinarily efficient and whose aims and standard of objects in life are as high as can be found in any country in the world. Undermanned and over worked, as they are, no pains can be too great to maintain their standard of honour and of efficiency; and no trouble can be too large, no cause of unpopularity can be more worthily faced than in the endeavour to assure them their work is appreciated, and that they will be wherever they honestly can supported and encouraged by the Goverement which they serve. This brings me to another subject which I can only very lightly touch upon, and that is the anxiety of the educated native of India to have a larger share in the prominent appointments of Government. I hold that anxiety to be very natural. Not only the area, but the standard of education since I went out to India, five and thirty years ago, has increased in Bengal to an extent which people living in England can hardly possibly appreciate. For every one educated native, whom I knew in Calcutta, when I went out there are not 100; and although I do not think that the knowledge of English among educated natives in the present day is so perfect as it was among some of the old pupils of the Hindoo school, I used to meet in those days, yet unquestionably the standard generally of the Graduates of the University is as high as the area is larger than the area of old days, that being the case, it is not unnatural that their aspirations should enlarge in proportion to their educational acquirements. The two things go together and both are the result of our own systematic endeavours to do our duty by them. If these aspirations were only for a share in the loaves and fishes, I should not say they were unnatural, but I believe that it is also something much more than this, that the aspirations are really to a great extent for influence and for scope for the energies which we have trained. My reason for mentioning this matter is that, I believe, there is a very wrong view as to the attitude which not only Government, but the leading officials really take upon the subject. My impression, judging from the conversations and the consultations I have had with almost all the leading officials of India about it, are the same that any body would derive from reading the published speeches and studying the public actions of the late Viceroy and of the present. Nobody who knows what they have said and done can suppose that their attitude is one of cold, unmoveable, inflexible antagonism to those aspirations. I think I may say that a very large portion of the Indian services would share the views so far as they are known, by their public utterances of Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne. I will not go further upon that point, for I feel that I am already trenching upon what is very properly and very happily forbidden ground in this club and to meetings like the present. I will only, before I sit down, say a few words which may be taken as personal. I have, as Lord Northbrook has said, served thirty-five years in India, but I think I may say that I have never regretted from the time I went out that my services were given to India and that I have never wished my lot cast in any other country. I have certainly been favoured above the lot of most men and I have cast my roots indeed very deep in India. I have two sons settled in the country and two daughters married there, and it was not without a very deep wrench that I decided on completing my career there and coming home. But I am very thankful for the opportunity that has been given me to continue work in a sphere which I know will be congenial, and which I trust may be in the interests of India. Thanking you all, gentlemen, very much and very deeply, for the kindness with which you have received me to-night, again thanking doubly our president, Lord Northbrook, for his kindness in presiding, I will detain you no longer."

TRAMWAY TO BREACH CANDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You must be aware that some time ago it was rumoured that the tramway was to be extended from Grant Road to Breach Candy, but I am sorry to find that nothing is as yet done, though survey and plans have been made. Such a line will be very profitable both to passengers and the tramway company. But one thing must be remembered, and that is, the station should not be too far from the Breach Candy temple as the railway station. It ought to be close to the garden at Breach Candy, which will be convenient both to the inhabitants and the company.—Yours, &c.,

March 16. W. R. P.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Feb. 26.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

R T Mallet, India, Heatherbank, Springfield-road, St Leonards-on-Sea
Capt H A Deane, India, 55, Parliament-street, S W.
A S Gerrard, India, Messrs Watson and Co, 27, Leadenhall-street

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

A J Bryant, India, 6 mos' furlough
F E Rose, India, special leave commuted to 12 months' on M C
H Deighton, India, privilege leave commuted to 9 months' on M C
A F Steinberg (Cov), India 9 months' furlough
S B Tritton, India, 6 months' on M C.
J Bradshaw, MA, LLD, Madras, 6 months on MC
G B O'Donnell, Bombay, 3 months' furlough

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

S H M Cole, India
R E Hamilton, India
H R B Taylor, Madras
M R Ry Krishnama, O S, Madras
J R Tickell, Bombay
J R Naylor, CSI, (Cov), Bombay
A Cumine (Cov), Bombay
T D Mackenzie (Cov), Bombay

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Col G H F Codrington, Bo, S C, 1 year, P A
Capt G Bowring, Bengal S C, 2 months, M C
Lieut H N Roome, Bombay S C 3 months, M C
Col H M Repton, Bengal S C, 6 months, M C
Lieut J Kendall, Madras S C, 1 week, U P A
Brigade-Surg A Berry, M D, Bombay, I M D, 6 months, MC
Lieut W B Young, Madras S C, 6 months, M C
Col F T Ebden, Bombay S C, 3 months, M C
Col M J King-Harman, Bengal S C, 6 months, M C
Col C E Hallet, Ben, S C, 6 months, M C.
Capt P G Huggins, D S O, Madras S C, 3 months, P A
Col C H Grace, Madras S C, 6 months, MC.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt L M M Hall, Bengal S C
Capt A V Hatch, Bengal S C
Capt H A Carleton, Bengal S C
Major S Grant, Bengal R E
Capt F G Preston, Madras S C

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Surgeon-Major B C Keelan, Bombay, I M D, from March 15, 1891
Col R H T Hill, Madras Infantry, from March 6, 1891
Col T H B Young, Madras S C, from February 1, 1891
Major G M Bellasis, Bengal S C, from March 30, 1891.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major F Stevenson, D S O, Bombay S C.
Lieut-Col H Wylie, C S I, Bengal Infantry.

THE situation between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, writes a correspondent, reminds me somewhat of the answer of the Anglo-Indian husband when his wife promised to rejoin him in England, "My love," he wrote, "I have not yet got over the shock of our last separation."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS will distribute diplomas and prizes to the graduates and students of the Bombay Veterinary College on the occasion of the opening of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Patho-Bacteriological Laboratory, built in connection with the College, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 5-30 p.m.

LADY DUFFERIN, says the *Daily News*, amply justifies the precedence given to her in the *Nineteenth Century* for March, where her article on the Women of India has the first place. Much that is gloomy has been written on this subject of late. Lady Dufferin's lively and interesting picture is therefore all the more agreeable by contrast. She says she has attempted, in fact she has entirely succeeded, in putting a few light touches into a picture usually obscured by the darkest shadows. She gives, indeed, a succession of pictures of happy women's life in India. Lady Dufferin, however, does not fail herself to draw the contrast, and in such a manner as must deepen every reader's interest in the movements for the education and for the medical relief of Indian women with which she has been so nobly associated. "In India one woman in five is a widow; of these a very large proportion must be women who, having been betrothed at any time between the cradle and ten years of age, have become widows without ever having been wives." What this means to Indian womanhood is told as concisely as the above-quoted sentence puts the startling fact. Then Lady Dufferin shows how little after all can be done by reforms to modify the existing Indian sentiment with regard to widowhood, and how all-important in the way of putting women in a condition to help themselves is the movement for giving them medical aid.

IT is the intention of the Government to propose the reappointment of the Committee which sat last year to consider the financial relations of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

THE bi-metallists regard Mr. Gladstone and Mr. W. H. Smith as their most inveterate opponents.

SIR JOHN COLOMB intends, on the Navy Estimates, to call attention to the growth of Colonial sea commerce, and the increase of British naval responsibilities caused thereby.

THE Russian expedition commanded by Lieut. Maschkoff will leave St. Petersburg for Abyssinia shortly. As a reward for his recent explorations in that country, he has just received from the Czar the Order of St. Vladimir. M. Maschkoff will be the bearer of an autograph letter from the Czar and of presents for the Negus, and the cost and materials will be supplied by the Ministry of War and of Foreign Affairs. Lieut. Maschkoff is directed, among other objects of his mission, to enlighten the Abyssinians regarding the famous Free Cossack Atchinoff, and to apprise them that every act of his will be absolutely disavowed by the Russian Government.

A SPECIAL Indian Committee has been formed in connection with the International Congress of Hygiene, to be held in London in August under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. The Committee, which includes several members of the Secretary of State's Council, as well as other distinguished Anglo-Indian officials, met on Monday at 20 Hanover Square, and adopted certain measures with a view to forward the interests of the Conference in India. Sir Douglas Galton, the chairman of the Organising Committee presided. Mr. Samuel Digby has been appointed honorary secretary of the Indian Committee.

PUBLIC interest in the great naval function which took place at Portsmouth on the 26th ult. was enhanced by the fact that it was thirty-two years since the Queen had been present at the launching of a man-of-war. The last ship Her Majesty had launched, or to be absolutely correct, assisted in launching, was the Victoria. Before this (says the London correspondent of the *Sheffield Telegraph*) Her Majesty was at the launching of the Marlborough in 1855, of the Trafalgar about 1854, and of the Prince Albert at a still earlier date. The only two ships that were actually christened by Her Majesty were the Prince Albert and the Marlborough. The Victoria was launched by the present Empress Frederick of Germany, then Princess Royal of England. Her Majesty had gone down to launch the Trafalgar, but hearing that Lady Bridport, a niece of Nelson, was present, graciously asked her ladyship to perform the ceremony. The bottle of wine that was broken on the Trafalgar's bows actually came from Nelson's cellar on the grand old Victory.

A DESPATCH has been published from the Secretary of State to the following effect:—"Her Majesty has received a telegram from Moulvie Mahomed Husain, President of the Anjuman Raba Islam at Allahabad, expressing, in behalf of a general meeting of Mahomedans, their gratitude to Her Majesty for stopping the play *Muhammed*. The Queen-Empress commands me to acknowledge receipt of this message. I have to add that I have communicated to the Lord Chamberlain a copy of your Government's Home Secretary's demi-official letter, dated the 9th of December last, relating to this matter. It is not a fact, however, that the play has been 'stopped.' It appears that it has never even been accepted at any London theatre.'

THE *Correspondance Politique* hears from St. Petersburg that the Czar and his

Friday night (Feb. 20), on the occasion of the annual soiree by the National Indian Association. Students of law, medicine, and divinity were in the majority. Rukhmabai, the young Bombay lady, who is studying at the Women's Medical School, and Mrs. Thomas, the sister of Miss Sorabji, who is studying at Somerville Hall, Oxford, wore picturesque silken draperies and Indian jewels. Mr. Ghose, Lady and Miss Lyall, Sir Richard Meade, Col. Hanna, Mrs. Brandu, a lady inspector of schools in Madras; Mr. J. G. Fitch, inspector of training colleges; Mr. Justice and Mrs. Jardine, and Miss Buss, head Mistress of the North London Collegiate School for Girls, were among the guests.

QUITE a number of members of the Civil Service in the North-West Provinces and Oudh were gazetted for furlough and leave. Mr. W. G. Neale, Commissioner of Agra, goes home about the middle of April for six months and a half; Mr. J. J. McLean, Officiating Sessions Judge at Azamgarh, at the beginning of the month for seven months; Mr. Adams, Commissioner of Benares, as already announced, for seven months; Mr. J. White, Collector of Benares, for eight months from to-day; Mr. A. Robinson, Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, for eighteen months immediately; and Mr. M. S. Howell, Sessions Judge at Shahjehanpore, special leave for four months from the beginning of next month. Mr. C. J. Connell, Collector and Magistrate of Bareilly, proceeds on three months' privilege leave early in May. Mr. H. M. Bird goes to Cawnpore as Magistrate and Collector in succession to Mr. F. N. Wright; Mr. R. H. Macleod, Sessions Judge of Ghazipore, takes Mr. White's place as Collector at Benares; Mr. R. E. Hamblin, Joint Magistrate at Agra, officiates for Mr. Robinson at Fyzabad; and Mr. E. Galbraith officiates as Collector of Muttra during Mr. Connybeare's absence on furlough.

ALTHOUGH it would be premature yet to make any definite statement on the results of the visit of Sir Henry Loch and Mr. Rhodes to England, and the negotiations with Portugal consequent thereon, enough has transpired (says the *Times*) to enable us to state that Lord Salisbury's attitude has been as firm as Mr. Rhodes could wish. As might have been expected, the relations between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Rhodes have been of the most cordial and friendly character; on every point of any consequence they have seen eye to eye.

I HEAR (says "Marjorie" in *Woman*) that the Duke of Leinster's three sisters, Ladies Eva, Mabel, and Nesta FitzGerald, are going globe-trotting at the end of March, to Ceylon, India, Japan, and home by Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railway and New York.

THE recent article by Mrs. Gordon upon decorative electric lighting, in the *Fortnightly Review*, is to be expanded by the author into a handsome book, to be called "Decorative Electricity," with many practical details and engravings. The book, which is the outcome of exceptionally wide experience, coupled with admirable taste, upon the part of the authoress and her husband, is certain to prove of interest and value.

THE *Daily Chronicle* has "reason to believe" that the Queen has expressed herself as greatly pleased with the reception of the Empress Frederick in Paris, notwithstanding the Chauvinistic utterances of some boulevardiers and cafe loungers. The Queen (says the *Daily Chronicle*) looks upon the visit as both well-timed and well justified. It makes for that peace which the Sovereign devoutly hopes will not be broken in Europe again while she lives.

THE Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, wife of the Czar's brother, Serge Alexandrovitch, is about to adopt the Russian Orthodox faith. Her father, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, is not, it is stated, at all pleased with this decision, but Queen Victoria has written approving of it and given her blessing.

THE trial at Warsaw of M. Bartenjeff, an ex-officer of Hussars, who shot his mistress, an actress named Wisnovska, has ended in the accused man being found guilty of murder. He has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment with hard labour.

A GREAT number of celebrations of interesting events will occur this year in Russia. Next month is the tenth anniversary of the accession of Alexander III., who will also in the autumn celebrate his silver wedding. The fourth centenary of the first book printed in Slavonic, the second centenary of the establishment of the Russian navy, and the first centenary of the annexation of the Crimea will all occur this year. There will also be a literary celebration of the fiftieth year of the death of Lermontoff, the celebrated Russian poet.

THE troublesome question regarding compensation to be given to certain petty Rajas for land taken up by the Indian Midland Railway has at last been settled. The three chiefs concerned were the Rajas of Datia, Orchar and Samthar. The Government of India announced last year, that as they had been promised compensation faith would be kept with them, though such promise had really been made in error, and it was usual for native Princes to follow the example of Government, and give land free of cost for railways. Some political capital was made out of the business by some busybodies who got questions put in Parliament, but the settlement now arrived at shows how small was the supposed grievance. Datia has never wanted to be paid for the land; Samthar, now that he has been offered compensation, cannot make up his mind to take it or refuse it; and Orcha alone has so far accepted the sum assigned to him.

A GOOD story is told of a quotation from Tennyson's last poem. It is credited to Lord Justice Bowen, who ought to have been a bishop, he is so witty. Be it first understood that he is not a criminal lawyer. Now it chanced recently that he had to try a criminal case. Calling the different counsel to his aid, he bade each one coach him up very carefully. "Now, Mr. So-and-so, you must come in *here*, and, you, Sir, *there*, and you again *there*, and for goodness gracious' sake don't fail me at the critical moment. I shall then give my charge;" then, smiling, he very aptly and humorously quoted Lord Tennyson's closing lines to his last poem—

> And may there be no moaning at the Bar,
> When I put out to sea.

CERTAIN buniahs in Bareilly have been up before the courts for selling adulterated grain. It appears that these men mixed a quantity of rotten grain with good wheat and owing to the high prices at present prevailing the poorer classes unknowingly and gladly bought up the adulterated stuff owing to its cheapness. The Civil Surgeon, to whom a sample of the adulterated grain was sent, pronounced it, it is stated, as unfit for human consumption. Seven buniahs who have just been tried in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court have been convicted and sentenced as follows: one to a fine of Rs. 250, two to a fine of Rs. 75 each, three to a fine of Rs. 50 each, and one was acquitted. Three others who were previously convicted of the same offence before the Deputy Magistrate got one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

THE Lahore paper states that the Rothschilds have made a definite offer to find the capital for a Kashmir railway, which will probably be accepted.

ALL the persons arrested in connection with the recent military revolt at Oporto—some 300 soldiers and twenty-one civilians—with the exception of nine who have been set at liberty, were on Friday formally committed for trial by court-martial. By order of the Government all Republican and Socialist clubs will be closed. Fourteen of the former in Lisbon and several in Oporto were closed on Monday. Numbers of Republican newspapers have been suppressed.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL are going to publish a new work, by Mr. H. de Windt, author of "From Pekin to Calais by Land," entitled "A Ride to India."

MRS. M. FRENCH SHELDON, who left London on Monday (16th ult.) by the Continental mail en route for the region of Kilimanjaro, will supply a series of descriptive letters to a syndicate of newspapers.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, presiding, there being also present:—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. Kavasji Pestonji, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

TIME-BARRED DEBTS.

The first business of the Corporation was the consideration of a resolution of the Standing Committee to write off Rs. 4,705-13-0, representing drain and road work that had been done for private persons, the cost of which could not be recovered owing to the fact that the debts were time-barred.

The amount was written off on the motion of Sir Henry Morland, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal.

Dr. Blaney asked that in future some reasonable guarantee should be given by persons for whom the Municipality undertook work that the cost of the work would be forthcoming.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that everything possible had been done to recover the debts, and he assured the Corporation that he would do all in his power to keep down this loss to the lowest possible ebb.

Sir Henry Morland pointed out that these debts had been contracted over a period of fourteen years, and did not represent more than a little over three hundred rupees per year, which he considered a not very extravagant amount.

CONTRACT FOR STONEWARE PIPES.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee, it was decided as applied for by the Commissioner that sanction be given to the purchase of 8,000 running jet 9" stoneware pipes from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas at Rs. 0-12-4 per running foot in continuation of their contract for the supply of stoneware pipes, junctions, &c., for the Queen's Road and Girgaum Districts. The Corporation sanctioned an advance of Rs. 6,166-10-8 for the purchase.

JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney it was resolved to record letter No. 1093, dated 24th Feb., 1891, from the secretary, Joint Schools' Committee forwarding as required by law 11 of the Committee, copy of the budget estimate of the school fund for the year 1891-92.

FRONTAGE FOR NEW ROAD.

The Corporation considered letter No. 26633, dated 25th February, 1891, from the Commissioner, asking them to sanction the taking up of 490·67 square yards, or thereabouts of ground, the property of the Indian Manufacturing Company, situate on one of the new roads running east of Ripon Road, and required for the frontage of such road (the laying out of which was sanctioned by the Corporation, in their resolution No. 881, dated 28th April, 1890). The company consent to accept three-fourths of the average rate of Rs. 7-4-0 per yard.

Mr. E. B. Carroll, in moving that sanction be given, said that the Indian Manufacturing Company had acted generously in the matter in letting the Corporation have the ground at the price mentioned, because the road frontage the companies premises would gain by the construction of the new road was of no advantage to them.

Dr. Cowasjee seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

AMENDED LEAVE REGULATIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved, and Sir Henry Morland seconded, that the Corporation adopt the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to draw up amended leave regulations, and that they be brought into force from the 1st proximo.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved as an amendment that the consideration of the question be postponed until the pension rules were before the Corporation.

Mr. Suntook seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner stated that there were no real rules in existence, and until they were passed the Municipal servants were simply in chaos as to the matter of leave.

Dr. Blaney, in reply, said: If you have, as the Commissioner says, chaos in the matter of leave and pensions rules then you have chaos, chaos, chaos, from the top to the bottom of your whole service. For myself, I know of no better rules, excepting the Assessment rules, than these Chaos, chaos, why it has taken years to make rules, to regulate this department where so much of public health is concerned, and thousand and thousands of rupees are required to be expended. The men work as they like under superintendence which may be lax, may be good—probably is good. But let us remove the chaos there, gentlemen, and then consider whether we should take one step forward, and say whether our servants are in distressed circumstances on account of the ungenerous way in which the Corporation is behaving to them. I am in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Wacha supported the amendment, and with regard to pensions he said that there was a growing tendency in Europe and America to do away entirely with pensions, and he quite agreed with that movement. Give a man an adequate and proper salary, and it was his own duty to provide for old age. Municipal officers were not only adequately paid, but highly paid for their services, and when the matter came on for discussion he would on principle oppose the granting of pensions to Municipal servants.

The Municipal Commissioner, replying, acknowledged that as Mr. Wacha had said, there was a growing tendency in Europe and America to do away altogether with pensions. They were threatened with something further. In future there was to be a compulsory tax to provide for old age. (A Voice: "Socialism"). He was not afraid of Socialism, but that was not the matter under discussion. With regard to leave he was wrong in describing their state as chaos, because absolutely there were no rules at all. There were rules to each department, but they did not apply. For that reason he asked the Corporation not to lose time in laying down some rules.

On the matter being put to the vote the amendment was rejected, and Mr Javerilal's motion carried.

BRIDGE FOR THE TANSA WATER MAIN AT GHATCOPER.

The Corporation next sanctioned certain conditions submitted to them, under which the G. I. P. Railway Company consented to the construction of the Bridge for the Tansa Water Main at Ghatcoper, across their railway.

This concluded the business of the Corporation.

GENERAL GUEDES' FAREWELL.

THE following farewell address has been directed by his Excellency General Vasco Guedes, the ex-Governor-General of Goa:—"Inhabitants of Portuguese-India,—In handing over the charge of this State to my distinguished comrade, I cannot but address you a few words of farewell. When I assumed the charge of the superior administration, my whole desire was to satisfy your just aspirations; and in this I employed all my endeavours. And I have the consciousness that during the time I have been among you, I did study and promote, as far as it lay in my powers, the means of moral and material development of this important possession of the Portuguese Dominions, as it is known to you by the reports that I presented to the Provincial Council General at their meetings in 1889 and 1890, and how the superior Government will appreciate the reports that I have just submitted. If, however, my desires were sometimes frustrated, my thoughts betraying me the rectitude of my will, and ill knowing the men on ill appreciating the things, and, therefore, my acts appeared to those who did not know me less just, or to others who did not care to comprehend me, I do affirm that no unworthy sentiments influenced my action, and being respector of the rights of others, my unalterable rule of proceeding in the matter was to do justice to all with the strictest impartiality. I trust that my illustrious successor will repair my shortcomings, and will be more successful than myself in realising the improvements which have been already studied and planned by me. I thank the Corporation, the authoritios, and the officials for the valuable aid and loyal co-operation which they have rendered to me in the discharge of my arduous task. And lamenting with sincere sorrow some misfortunes that have taken place (may God pardon their authors), I assure you that I sincerely wish for the prosperity and aggrandisement of our India."

"Government House, Pangim, 10th March, 1891. Vasco Guedes de Carvalho e Menezes, Governor-General."

A NOVEL curiosity of bankruptcy law has just come before *Truth*, in the shape of a notice of a "second and final" dividend of four-pence in the pound out of the estate of a debtor who was adjudicated bankrupt on September 28, 1860, under the Bankruptcy Act, 1849. By way of enhancing the favour, the notice adds that the money will only be paid on production of the securities, &c., exhibited at the time of the proof of your debt, which is a pretty cool request after the lapse of thirty-one and-a-half years. The lucky creditor in this instance is long since deceased, as are doubtless many more,

REPORT ON THE POONA CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

A LONG official report of 102 pages has been issued, reviewing the operations at the Camp of Instruction, held in the neighbourhood of Poona, in January last. From it we take the two subjoined despatches:—

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS.
Poona, 13th February, 1891.

From the Adjutant-General to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of Bombay, six copies of the report on the manœuvres held in the vicinity of Poona during the month of January, 1891.

2. The detail of staff and troops employed will be found at page 5 of the report, and it will be observed that, wherever possible, advantage was taken of the movement of troops in annual reliefs to minimise the expenses of the Camp.

3. The area chosen for the location of the manœuvres was specially well suited to the movement of the three arms, but, owing to the small sum placed at the disposal of his Excellency for the purpose, more extended manœuvres, from which greater benefit would have been derived, were rendered impossible.

4. This is a matter of great regret to the Commander-in-Chief, but his Excellency trusts that in future years a more liberal grant will enable him to exercise a greater strength of troops, and to place the opposing forces farther apart.

5. To ensure the intelligent instruction of cavalry in reconnaissance and out-post duty, it is imperative that the opposing forces should not be in contact from the commencement; but this cannot be avoided where only a distance of a couple of miles or so divides the combatants.

Officers and men, no doubt, did their best on this occasion, but it is sufficient to say that it is absolutely necessary, for the instruction of all ranks, that manœuvres should be carried out annually, and that troops from out-stations should be brought in to attend them.

6. The sites for British troops near Yerrowda Jail were convenient and proved healthy, but a regrettable outbreak of cholera amongst the native regiments quartered near Kalas village proved the unhealthiness of that spot, and condemned it as an encamping ground for the future.

7. With the exception of the three cases of cholera mentioned above, the health of the troops, despite the long days and hot sun, proved most satisfactory, and speaks well for the condition of the men.

The death of one soldier of the Worcestershire Regiment, by drowning while bathing, was reported; with the above four exceptions, there were no fatal casualties.

8. The diaries of the Northern and Southern Forces, printed at pages 37 and 59, show the movements carried out daily, and the District Orders in Appendix F, the further minor manœuvres which were executed, during the period devoted to siege gun practice. On these occasions oppotunity was taken to exercise junior officer in the command of the three arms, while senior officers were detailed as umpires.

9. The presence of his Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, in Camp, during the field firing of the artillery and infantry, was highly appreciated by the Cammander-in-Chief and the Force under his Command.

10. The keen interest evinced during this Camp by all taking part was most gratifying, and his Excellency hopes on future occasions to enable a greater number of officers from distant commands to attend the manœuvres.

11. The absence of the Volunteers was, Sir George Greaves is aware, unavoidable, owing to the impossibility of men of the corps being absent from their work for so long a period, but next year endeavour will be made to arrange a movement in which they can take part.

12. The attendance at the Camp, to witness the manœuvres, of General Sir H. Prendergast, V.C., K.C.B., R.E, Major-General B. H. Pottinger, R.A., and Captains C. M. Officer and A. R. Inglis of the Victorian Forces, gave his Excellency great pleasure.

13. The excellent discipline of the troops, as evidenced by there not being a single complaint against any man of the force, by the people of the District during the Camp, was most gratifying, and reflects much credit on officers and men.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. GATACRE, Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant-General.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS, ON CONCLUSION OF THE OPERATIONS, BY THE UMPIRE-IN-CHIEF.

These manœuvres have afforded lessons of all sorts in military operations, for almost every detail of the art of war has been practised, from the first meeting of the cavalry scouts to the final besieging, mining, and capture of the enemy's works.

Numberless mistakes have been made on all sides, showing how absolutely necessary it is for an army to have constant concentrations of the three arms and operations such as have now been concluded. Single arms can and should be made perfect at their own stations and under their own officers, but the proper combined use of the three arms can only be practised and learnt at concentrations of sufficient strength to make the lessons practical and interesting.

It is the business of the authorities to organise these concentrations, but it is the business of officers to prepare themselves by previous thought and study for the work they have before them.

The Army may rely upon the Commander-in-Chief doing his best to get the Government to sanction funds for manœuvres, and he will always attend them and help to make them instructive as well as interesting; but his Excellency expects to find that officers attending will come prepared, as far as may be, and that most of the mistakes of this year will not be repeated.

These mistakes have been noted on separately, and will be communicated to Commanding Officers of the different arms.

In conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief desires to thanks all ranks for the keenness and interest displayed throughout the recent manœuvres, more particularly, the rank and file, British and native, who had all the hard work of marching and digging to do under a very hot sun, and did it in a cheerful soldier-like spirit, which is highly creditable to them and to the Bombay Army.

The Bombay Sappers and Miners also are entitled to special mention for the excellent work done by them in the construction of the various field works, entrenchments, &c.

By Order,
W. GATACRE Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant-General.

28th January, 1891.

MILITARY NEWS.

THERE is, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, a very unpleasant addition to the corp of military scandals reported, involving the retirement of the Colonel commanding a regiment at Gibraltar, who is regarded as a most excellent and exemplary officer, and the departure from the Rock of two officers, a Captain and a Lieutenant, by orders from the Horse Guards.

THE *World* writes:—There have been reports for some time past that the Government of India was desirous of securing the services of the intrepid Captain Younghusband permanently. He is still on his travels in Central Asia, but already he has been provided for in the Political Department, and, to ensure his continuance in Indian diplomacy, he has been appointed on probation to the Staff Corps in view of his early transfer as a captain from the King's Dragoon Guards.

THE following officers have permission to retire from the Service with effect from the dates mentioned:—Colonel R. H. T. Hill, Madras Infantry, Commissariat and Transport Department, March 6; Colonel T. H. B. Young, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant of 17th M. Inf., Feb. 1; Major G. M. Bellasis, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., March 30; Brigade-Surgeon G. Massy, Bengal Medical Department, Civil Surgeon, Murree, April 1; and Surgeon-Major B. C. Keelan, Bombay Medical Department, Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent Medical School, Hyderabad. March 15.

WHILE visiting the local jail last week Lord Wenlock was informed by the Superintendent that it had been determined to employ convict labour more largely in the press, and he felt sure that the wishes of Government in this direction would be ably seconded and carried out by Mr. McCready and Mr. Hill. While his Excellency was being conducted round the "close" prisons, inspected each cell as he went along, an extraordinary, but somewhat ludicrous, incident took place. One Palanaindy, an old offender, with nine previous convictions against him, who was sentenced at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, suddenly threw his morning ragi gruel over H. E. the Governor, and the party with him, all of whom received a fair share of it upon their coats and hats. H. E. the Governor seemed rather amused, and just stepped aside. The prisoner then flung his earthen basin at the Superintendent, but as the bars of the cell door were closed no harm was done.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD AND CO.'S STEAMERS.

THE Native Passenger Ships Commissioners in their report thus deal with Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamers:—

In regard to the case of the Vaitarna the proposals made by the local officers of Bombay have been almost entirely accepted in our recommendations.

(1.) We provide that only vessels holding valid Board of Trade Certificates or certificates of equal value, or certificates granted by a British, Indian, or Colonial Government as a Home Trade passenger ship, or certificates of a higher grade, should be allowed to trade on shelter-port voyages. This will include voyages on the Konkan coast. The Rajapuri class of vessels, of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, are well suited for these shelter-port voyages, in which a vessel is never more than six hours from a port of safety.

(2) For the passenger trade to Cutch and the north we require sea-going vessels holding Board of Trade certificates as Foreign Trade passenger ships, or certificates of equal value, or certificates granted by the Indian Government for short voyages. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, we are informed, are building vessels suitable for this trade.

(3) If our recommendations as to class of vessels are carried out, it will not be necessary to apply further tests to vessels engaged in shelter port or short voyages. Messrs. Shepherd & Co. handed into the Commission a tracing of the mid-ship section of the Vaitarna. We have had this tracing examined and reported on by the Constructors of the Government Dockyards of Calcutta and Bombay, and by the Engineer and Shipwright-Surveyor to the Government at Calcutta. The reports of these gentlemen, who must be considered competent authorities on this subject, will be found in the appendix.

(4) The shelter-port voyage provides 7 feet for each passenger on all decks in the fair seasons.

(5) Recommendation N. 27 provides the recording of the passenger-carrying capacity of all parts of a vessel.

(6) Great improvements have been made in the storm signals on the west coast.

(7) We found that Messrs. Shepherd & Co. have, as recommended in the Vaitarna report, provided in their office a standard barometer and an aneroid, which is used for comparing and correcting the aneroids carried in their steamers.

(8) We have suggested in recommendation No. 42 that the working of the Passenger Ships Act in the Bombay Presidency might be improved by making the duties connected with it over to the Port authorities.

13. During our stay in Bombay we received a large number of replies to certain questions prepared by the Collector of Customs at the suggestion of the President, and circulated among the native community of Bombay. The time at our disposal being too short to allow us to call all these witnesses before us, we contented ourselves with examining only the gentlemen whose evidence is recorded in our proceedings. The evidence of Mr. Madgavkar will show how the replies were obtained. If we may judge from the number of answers received, the numerously signed petition from the inhabitants of Rewadanda, and the evidence of the native gentlemen who were examined before us, there appears to be a strong feeling of dissatisfaction prevailing among the better classes of the native community of Bombay in regard to the accommodation provided ou board the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamers, and the management of these vessels. Sea voyages must necessarily have certain discomforts for native passengers; but if our recommendations are carried out most of the inconveniences which have been referred to will, we believe, be removed. We recommend that the answers submitted by native gentlemen, together with the petition from inhabitants of Rewadanda, should be sent to the Bombay Government for such action as it may be pleased to take.

14. The grievance which appears to be causing the greatest discontent among the better classes, *viz*—the want of proper first and second class accommodation on board the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamers—is not, however, one which can be remedied by any suggestion from us. Mr. J. A. Shepherd has repeatedly declared to us that he would rather not have first and second class passengers on board his steamers; that these steamers are essentially designed and intended for the carriage of the labouring classes, and that it is unreasonable to expect that he should make any pecuniary sacrifices for passengers who wish to travel in greater comfort. Under these circumstances, it only remains for native gentlemen to come to terms with the Company, and to make it worth the Company's while to provide better accommodation. The Bombay Government, in making contracts with the Company for the carriage of mails and Government passengers, might stipulate that a certain proportion of the accommodation should be set apart for first and second class passengers. But whatever is done in this direction, it should, we think, be made perfectly clear that under no circumstances can space, which has been measured for third-class passengers, be allowed to be taken up for first or second-class passengers unless the number of third-class passengers that would occupy such space is deducted from the total number the vessel is capable of carrying.

15. Our attention was drawn by the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay to certain points connected with the pilgrim traffic between Bombay and Jeddah. Dr. McCarty was asked to favour the Commission with a memorandum on the subject. His memorandum will be found in the appendix.

16. It is due to the leading companies engaged in carrying native passengers in India, and especially to the British India Steam Navigation Company, that we should place on record our high opinion of the great benefits that they have conferred on the people of this country by constantly endeavouring to improve the vessels engaged in this trade in regard to their size, safety, speed, and comfort. The Government and the commercial public are also indebted to these companies for the supply of cheap labour where it is most wanted, and for the regularity and precision with which the passenger traffic is worked.

17. Taking into consideration the fact that a large amount of capital is invested in passenger vessels, and that great expense has to be incurred when structual changes in them are required, we are of opinion that if our recommendations meet with the approval of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and it is decided to give effect to them, either by fresh legislation or by the framing of new rules, under the present Act, some assurance should be given to owners of vessels that the proposed changes will be worked for a definite period without farther material alteration.

18. We regret that our colleague, Mr. H. B. Turner, was obliged to leave for England before this report was ready for signature. It was also unfortunate that Mr. H. W. Uloth was unable to accompany us to Calcutta to take part in the preparation of this report. We would especially mention here the services rendered by Captain Atkinson, Marine Superintendent of the British India Steam Navigation Company, who was a member of the Commission during the whole of its tour. His intimate practical knowledge of the subject was of the greatest assistance to us, and we feel that the interests of the commercial members during their absence were ably represented by him. We are indebted to Mr. W. A. Willock, C.S., Collector of Vizagapatam, and to Mr. James McN. Campbell, C.S., Collector of Bombay, for the valuable assistance they rendered the Commission at those ports in obtaining native witnesses and getting their evidence translated.

19. In conclusion, we beg to offer our hearty acknowledgments to the British Indian Steam Navigation Company and its agents at the different ports for the great and cordial assistance we have received from them during our enquiry. Our thanks are also due to the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company and to Messrs. Shepherd & Co, for placing their steamers at our disposal for the enquiries we wished to make.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, President.
W. B. BESTIC.
D. W. D. COMINS.
JAS. L. MACKAY.
HENRY MORLAND.
H. A. STREET.
GEORGE WILSON.

THE Lord Mayor of London (Mr. Savory) as we stated the other day, recently delivered a sermon, which lynx-eyed critics have discovered was almost identical in word and thought with one delivered by Mr. Spurgeon in 1864. The Lord Mayor denies ever having seen Mr. Spurgeon's sermon, and the mystery has created a good deal of interest. *Apropos*, several excellent stories are being told. At one of the temperance gatherings which he attended in India, Mr. W. S. Caine says that a young Hindoo delivered a remarkably able address on the physiological aspects of the question, the terms of which seemed strangely familiar to Mr. Caine. When the orator sat down Mr. Caine mentioned the matter to him, and the reply was "Oh, yes, I have learned by heart a good deal of Dr. Richardson's books. I cannot say anything of my own so well, and I always speak his words at the meetings." Whereupon Sir Wilfrid Lawson at once remarked, "That man is surely qualified to be Lord Mayor of London!"

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

THE ninth International Congress of Orientalists will be held in London in September next, on the basis of the original principles laid down in 1873. The Congress will be under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Rainer of Austria. The honorary presidents are the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and the Earl of Lytton. The president of the organizing committee is Sir Patrick Colquhoun, assisted by Sir James Redhouse, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir George Campbell, Dr. Bellew, and Dr. Leitner as vice-presidents, the latter of whom also is the organizing secretary and the delegate of the founders. The organizing committee is composed of representatives of most of the British Universities, of office-holders of various learned bodies, of Professors and of high Indian officials, and among its honorary members are Lord Lawrence, the Austro-Hungarian, Persian, and Turkish Ambassadors, H. H. the Sultan of Johore, and several Indian Princes, from whom as also from the French, Italian, and other Governments and learned Corporations delegates will be sent. The older German scholars also will attend this Congress, as will also nearly all the French scholars, the main founder of these Congresses, Professor Leon de Rosny taking charge of the section of Buddhism and perhaps also that of Japanese. "Sinology" generally being entrusted to Professor Schlegel Cordier and General Tehing-ki-tong. "Assiriology" will, of course, be entrusted to Professor Oppert, and "Egyptology" would naturally seem to fall to Professor Maspero. "Africa" will no longer be an appendix to Egypt but is a separate section with Captain de Guirandou as Secretary, Dato Sri Amar of Johore being secretary of the "Malayan" section. The Semitic sections, including Arabic and Mohammadanism, are especially strong, and for the "Aryan," several Pandits are coming over from India to give life to the teaching of our European Sanscritists, a hope also being entertained that Professor Whitney, of the United States, will preside over that section. Dravidian is in charge of the facile prinseps of that subject Dr. G. U. Pope, and Central Asia and Dardisten will receive important communications from Professor Vambery, Dr. Bellew, and several recent travellers. Indeed, there is a new section in this Congress of "Instruction to Explorers," which will attract much interest.

Among other special features of this year's Congress is its very first section that on "Summaries of Oriental Research since 1886," which has been entrusted to Professor Montet, who is in communication with the leading scholars in each branch, for without such knowledge it is difficult to make a systematical advance in each speciality. Above all will this congress, following its original principles, not only endeavour to make the existing theoretical studies more thorough, but it will also enter into those questions which are to draw Oriental studies, within the sphere of our education, philosophical thought and practical life generally, so that in addition to sections on comparative religion, philosophy, and law, and Oriental history and sciences, including the Yunani and Vaidez' system of medicine we have (i) suggestions for the encouragement of Oriental studies; (q) Oriental art, archæology and numismatics; (r) relations with Orientals; (s) Oriental linguistics in commerce, and with sub-sections regarding the various modern Oriental languages; (t) the anthropology, science and products, natural and artificial, of the East just as in connection with section; (h) "comparative language." We have (p) in "Ethenographical philology" in order to show that a knowledge of customs, history, and the physical surroundings of a people are essential to a thorough study of philology which must be supplemented, in order to be useful, by practical linguistics. Dr. Beddoe, Mr. Brabrook, Baron de Baye, M. Castheilhac, and other leading anthropologists in various countries will, therefore, take a special interest in this Congress. Its head-quarters in London are at the Royal Society of Literature, 20, Hanover Square. Its rooms for receptions and general meetings will be the hall and rooms of the Inner Temple by kind permission of the benchers. The *German Athenæum* has opened its hospitable portals to the visitors, a good many of whom, it is hoped, will be received as guests by English members or friends of the Congress.

A number of essays and translations have been invited for the Congress, two of which the Atarva Veda and the Tafsis-ul-Jelabin have been taken up, whilst most important communications are expected on subjects connected with original research or discovery. For Oriental students a scheme of examinations has been arranged under European Orientalists, and native Oriental scholars.

Letters or papers on subjects to be considered before, or to be discussed at the Congress, in one or more of the abovementioned sections or at the general meetings are to be sent to Dr. Leitner, Woking, as also books for presentation to the Congress or exhibits for a special Oriental exhibition, illustrative of the work of the Oriental Congress in its various branches, which is being arranged.

The adhesion of nearly 400 Orientalists or friends of Oriental studies in thirty countries, in support of the above Congress, has been already secured.

THE ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

A CORRESPONDENCE between Sir Andrew Clark and Mr. Stanhope, in reference to the status of Army Medical officerss has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. The following is Mr. Stanhope's reply to the letter of Sir Andrew Clark:—

War Office, Feb. 2, 1891.

DEAR SIR ANDREW CLARK,—The question, which you and your colleages so ably brought before me, of the status of the officers of the Army Medical Staff, has received my most careful consideration. I have also had the advantage of a letter from yourself setting forth in detail your view of the grievences of these officers. I gather that they are as follows:—(1) Undue length of of foreign service: (2) conditions of sick leave; (3) proportion of rewards and honours; (4) Court privileges; (5) dress distinctions: (6) social consideration; (7) mess subsidies; (8) rank.

As to 1, the only way of increasing the home service of medical officers is to increase the numbers employed at home; and this could only be done by employing them on duties which would take up a very small portion of their time, and in which they would gain no experience, and therefore undoutedly deteriorate in their professional knowledge. An increase of establishment sufficient appreciably to affect the length of home service would cost 27,0001. a year. For these reasons I am not able to accept this proposal.

2. I am happy on this point to be able to meet their wishes.

3. I am quite sure that the Commander-in-Chief is always glad to give favourable consideration to any recommendation made in favour of these officers for rewards for distinguished service. Such rewards, however, can hardly be made a matter of proportion. In such cases it must necessarily depend on the opportunities which officers, whether combatant or medical, have of distinguishing themselves.

4. I cannot learn what this grievance is; but I will consult with the Lord Chamberlain, who, I am quite sure, will remedy any proved grievance which may exist.

5. I have been quite unable to discover what this grievance consists of. I may say that neither on this point nor as regards 4 have I had any complaint.

6. So far as regulations can go these officers are put on an equality with their combatant brethren; but social consideration is a matter not to be controlled by regulation, and must be left to the good sense and good feeling of the officers of her Majesty's service, both combatant and non-cambatant.

7. I do not understand what this grievance is. Medical officers were at one time commissioned to regiments. They were then, of course, members of the mess. Latter they were attached to regiments, they were then also treated as members of the mess; but they objected that, as many of them were married, it was a hardship to have to pay mess and band subscriptions to a regiment with which they were only temporarily connected. To meet this objection they were relieved of the responsibities of membership; and now if they use a mess they do so as honorary members and as such are free from mess and band subscriptions. I do see what more is required.

8. This, I take it, is the main grievance. The question is a difficult one, and in some respects its difficulties seem to be hardly appreciated by these officers. It must not be forgotten that the essence of a combatant military commission is the power to command and to do what is suggested—namely, "to incorporate medical staff into the general Army and to give its officers substantive rank and military titles," which, as you rightly say, is done in the case of the Royal Engineers, would have the effect of placing a medical officer in military command over troops in the field, whenever one might happen to be the senior officer present. This I know you do not advocate.

Medical officers have already, in the terms of their commission, "command over junior officers and subordinates employed in the Medical Staff and over the soldiers in the Medical Staff Corps, and over all officers and soldiers attached thereto, and over all patients in military hospitals." I do not think that do this I gather that you agree, that they should have more than this.

The question of the presidency [illegible] involved in that of command, [illegible]

expedient or possible to extend the scope of the medical officers' commissions in this respect. They now hold courts-martial on the soldiers of the Medical Staff Corps.

The presidency of boards must, I think, follow the same consideration, and I should point out that, owing to the advanced rank in which medical officers enter the Army and the rapidity with which they attain the higher grades they would almost invariably supersede combatant officers who would be junior to them in rank, though far senior to them in service.

Possibly with the view of meeting some of the difficulties I have indicated, you advocate that these officers whom you speak of as belonging to the Army Medical Department should be made officers of a corps like the Royal Engineers.

There is, however, now no Army Medical Department, the officers belong to the Army Medical Staff, and they command (*inter alia*) the men of the Army Medical Corps. From this position they derive considerable advantage. But if they are to become officers of the corps, and to be commissioned to it, they must accept the position of all other corps or regimental officers, and draw only regimental allowances. This will entail upon them considerable pecuniary loss and other disadvantages.

A further question would also arise as to their initial rank. An officer in the Royal Engineers, to which corps they wish to assimilate themselves, is promoted to be captain after elven years' service. I hardly think these officers would like to be put on such a footing.

The considerations above-mentioned do not, however, exclude the adoption of the other alternative mentioned by you, and I am glad to be able to come to the conclusion that I should be justified in advising her Majesty to confer upon medical officers the compoiste titles recomended by Lord Camperdown's Commission and I trust that this concession will finally put an end to the regrett

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27th FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain W. J. Webber, with the English mails of the 27th February, arrived in harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr H E Barrell	Mrs Gill, child and infant
Mrs Hartley and child	Lieut Wiffen
Miss Macdonald	Mr L Lyons
Mr T L Roberts	Miss Abell
Miss J Parker	Mr Sutton
Mr A Anderson	Mr Mylne
Capt W Nantes	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Goodwin	Mr C Fitch
Mrs F Porter	Mr Andrews
Miss W Porter	Mr Floraman
Major A C Talbot	Brig-Gnl Anderson, CB
Capt E W Dun	Mr Cartright
Mr E W Goddard	Mr Jackson

FROM ISMAILIA—Mr Heaven.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

THE COURT.

THE Queen held a Council at Windsor Castle on Monday. The Archbishop of York was introduced to her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levee on Tuesday at St James's Palace, and a large number of gentlemen were presented to his Royal Highness.

PARLIAMENTARY.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers, except Lord Ashbourne and Mr. E. Stanhope, were present.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Thring and Lord Dunraven moved the second readings of Bills respectively introduced by them for amending the Factory and Workshops Act, with a view to suppress the sweating system, and both were agreed to on the understanding that at the Committee stage they, with the Government Bill on the same subject now in the Commons should be considered together. On Monday, Lord Herschell moved the second reading of a Bill to render the sending of betting circulars to youths and boys at schools punishable as a misdemeanour. The Bill was unanimously approved, and its application was extended to the sending of money-lending circulars. Tuesday's sitting was short and unimportant. Last night the house was engaged for several hours in discussing the clauses of the Tithe Bill in Committee. Many amendments were proposed and some were adopted, but no substantial alteration of the Bill was made.

In Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, Mr. Labouchere criticized the continued occupation of Egypt, and moved a reduction of the vote for the British troops in that country, but it was defeated by 124 to 52; and another amendment by Mr. Morton, of a more extended nature, was rejected by 142 to 25. On Tuesday Mr. W. H. Smith said it was true that the Government intended to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the relations between employers and employed.

Last night Sir J. Fergusson, in reply to a question from Mr. J. Morley, said that the Government had no original intention of sanctioning the retention of Tokar by the Egyptian Government, but no final determination had been arrived at. Mr. Matthews moved the second reading of the Factory and Workshops Bill, the details of which he explained with great minuteness. A long debate followed, in which a general approval of the measure was signified, but objections were taken to details by various speakers. Eventually the second reading was agreed to.

GENERAL.

Mr. H. H. Johnston has been appointed her Majesty's Commissioner for Territories under British influence in Africa north of the Zambesi, and Mr. L. W. Mathews, Commissioner for the British sphere of influence in East Africa.

The Rev. Marquis of Normandy has been appointed Canon of Windsor, in place of Canon Creighton, Bishop-designate of Peterborough.

The Earl of Albemarle, who had taken part in the Battle of Waterloo, died on Saturday, in the 92nd year of his age.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London and North-Western Railway Company on Friday, Sir R. Moon announced his retirement from the chairmanship, which he had held for 31 years. A highly eulogistic resolution of thanks for Sir R. Moon's services was proposed by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., and was carried by acclamation. The directors have elected Lord Stalbridge to succeed as chairman.

Admiral Sir G. Phipps Hornby was thrown from his horse on Tuesday near Portsmouth, and sustained a concussion of the brain. The Admiral has recovered consciousness, but he remains in a critical condition.

Sir T. Gabriel, an Alderman of the City of London, and who was Lord Mayor on the occasion of the visits of the Sultan Abdul Aziz and of Ismail Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, died on Monday, aged 80.

At various ports throughout the kingdom there are difficulties arising from the Shipping Federation rules, but there is a large supply of non-union seamen and firemen, and no serious difficulty has arisen in carrying out the work at the several docks.

A manifesto was issued by the Executive Council of the Stevedores' Society calling upon its members to strike against the action of the Shipping Federation, but other unions, including the Dockers', condemned it, and the manifesto was withdrawn.

Colonel North's greyhound Fullerton won the Waterloo Coursing Cup at Altcar on Saturday for the second time, having on a previous occasion divided the stakes.

The Great Eastern Railway Company's steamer Ipswich, on her voyage to Antwerp on Saturday, ran into the barque Queen and sank her, seven of the crew being drowned.

IRELAND.

Mr. Parnell, M. P., arrived in Dublin on Saturday, and left in the evening for Roscommon. At that place on Sunday he addressed a large meeting, proclaiming his determination to continue his efforts to obtain for the Irish people the full accomplishment of their just demands.

Mr. Parnell had an enthusiastic reception at Stokestown, Roscommon, on Monday, his carriage being drawn through the streets by the people. He spoke at that place, and later at Longford, on the necessity for the Irish people to settle their own affairs without the interference of the Radical or any other English party.

A circular letter from the Bishop of Cloyne to his clergy was read on Sunday in all the chapels of the diocese, enjoining the people to reject the leadership of Mr. Parnell, and to take their stand under Mr. J. M'Carthy.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League held in Dublin on Tuesday, the receipt of £37 was announced and grants to evicted tenants £156. The joint treasurers to the American fund acknowledged the receipt of £4,311 from the committee in the United States.

COLONIAL.

The Canadian election contest is being fiercely fought, and charges of treason and bad faith are exchanged between the leaders on either side. The success of the Liberals in a local election at Hamilton, Ontario, is regarded by that party as foreshadowing the success of their cause at the Federal elections.

An explosion in the Springhill Coal Mines, in Nova Scotia, has caused the loss of nearly 150 lives.

FOREIGN.

Intelligence was received on Saturday last that early on Thursday morning the Egyptian troops, under Colonel Holled Smith, advanced upon Tokar, and, after a severe conflict, completely defeated the Dervishes, of whom upwards of 700 were killed. Osman Digna, with a few horsemen, fled to Tamarin. The Egyptian and Soudanese troops behaved with great valour against a superior force.

There was severe fighting last week at Iquique between the troops of the Chilian Government and the insurgent squadron. In the result the town was surrendered to the insurgents after much injury and loss of life. An armistice was effected through the intervention of Admiral Hotham, commanding the British Squadron, and women and children were removed from the town. It is, however, reported that many women were killed during the bombardment.

In consequence of the strong language of the Paris Press, M. Detaille and other French artists have withdrawn their promise to send pictures to the Berlin Exhibition.

Although much indiscreet curiosity has been manifested concerning the movements of the Empress Frederick in Paris, no positive discourtesy has been shown. Many of the Paris papers, however, have expressed an opinion that her Majesty's stay in the city has been sufficiently prolonged. The Empress leaves for London to-day.

The King of Portugal presided on Tuesday at a Council of State, at which it was decided that the Cortes should be convoked for March 4 to sanction the grant of a tobacco monopoly in connexion with a loan of nine millions sterling for the consolidation of the floating debt.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major W. H. Parish, Royal (Ben.) Artillery, Retired; Major C. J. Jamieson, B.S.C.; Capt. R. H. Dyas, Bengal Retd.; Earl of Albemarle; Gen. Ravenhill, R.E.; Gen. R. F. Sutton: Col. W. H. F. Sorell, R.A.; Alderman Sir T. Gabriel; M. Fortune du Boisgobey; Gen. Kruedener.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF INDIA.

Replying to Mr. Grotrian, in the House of Commons on the 27th ultimo Sir J. Gorst said that the subject of the distribution of promotion and appointments as between the civil and military offices in the Public Works Department of India had already engaged the attention of the Secretary of State, who was in communication with the Government of India on the question.

THE PADDY TAX IN CEYLON.

Mr. SEALE-HAYNE on the 23rd ultimo, asked whether, having regard to the recent abolition of the tax on dry grain in Ceylon, and the expression of opinion on the part of the Ceylon National Association, and the debate in the Legislative Council of that Colony on the 17th of December last, showing a strong desire for the abolition of the paddy tax on the part of the representatives of the Cingalese people, the British and other planting interests, and the burghers, the Secretary of State for the Colonies would give such instructions as would permit the official members of the Council to vote for its abolition. Sir. J. Gorst: All the papers connected with this subject are now before the Secretary of State, and will require the most careful consideration, as, whatever may be the merits or demerits of the paddy tax, it could not be abolished without substituting other taxation. The question as it stands is a little misleading. It should be borne in mind that the repeal of the dry grain tax is in no way connected with the various proposals that have been made with respect to the paddy tax. It is a matter that stands by itself and on its own merits. As regards the debate to which the hon. member refers, I may observe that the speeches of the unofficial members, four of whom had previously signed the report of the Select Committee against the abolition of the tax, will show the difficulty which is felt in dealing with the subject. The burgher representative, it may be noted, stated distinctly that he was not an advocate for the entire abolition of the tax, but for its reduction. Pending the decision of her Majesty's Government it would be impossible to permit any individual official to give his vote for the abolition of so important a portion of the colonial revenue.

THE ASSAM-CHITTAGONG RAILWAY.

In answer to Mr. Esslemont, Sir J. Gorst said: The reason why no mention was made of the Assam-Chittagong Railway project in the last two years' Indian railway reports is that there was nothing fresh to report. Negotiations are now going on for the construction of the line, but nothing has been yet finally settled.

INDIAN RAILWAY ANNUITIES.

On the 27th ultimo Mr. Munro-Ferguson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was intended to renew the system in practice before February, 1885, under which the Government of India converted railway annuities into India Three per Cent. Stock, it being at that time temporarily suspended, with the understanding that it would be renewed after 1888, and whether the advantages of that operation to the Government of India were considerable. Sir J. GORST: There is no present intention of renewing the offer to holders of annuities—Indian railway annuities—to convert them into India Three per Cent. Stock. When the practice was suspended there was no understanding that it would be renewed at any particular time, though the Secretary of State in Council may perhaps renew it if he should think fit. The direct advantages to the Government from the operation were considerable. In 1888, however, Parliament authorised the creation of a limited amount of India stock in connection with the construction of railways by the agency of companies, and under this power a certain amount of stock has been annually issued on public tender. It is not desirable to be offering stock to the market in two different ways at the same time.

OPIUM SMOKING IN BURMA.

On Thursday, February 26, Mr. Smith asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a pamphlet by Mr. Maurice Gregory describing the ravages of opium-smoking in Burma. Sir J. Gorst: The attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the pamphlet. There is but one licensed opium shop in Akyab, and if information were given to the police of the others they would be suppressed. Opium smoking was forbidden by former Burmese rulers, but the prohibition was much disregarded. Many of the statements in the pamphlet are, so far as the Secretary of State can test them, incorrect; but inquiry as to the facts alleged will be made from the Government of India.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AND THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, Bart., visited Clapham on Feb. 24, and delivered an address to a large audience at the Reform Club, St. Luke's Road, on "The Economy in Defence Expenditure and other Planks of the Radical Reform." He said that economy in military and naval expenditure was a matter to which undoubtedly insufficient attention had been turned by both Liberals and Radicals, but it was indissolubly connected with their programme, for there had been and was still a horrible waste of expenditure, and money had been wasted something like water in the pretended attempt to secure the safety of the country, and the muddle or waste, he said, which he intended to put before them according to universal admission, could be cured or prevented if greater public interest were taken in the subject. Lord Hartington's commission had certainly failed to do it. Of all the enormous branches of expenditure in the country, the defence expenditure was by far the largest, and therefore it was deserving of the most particular attention by the constituencies. The defence expenditure alone of the British Empire amounted to no less a sum than £57,000,000 sterling, a sum larger than the total expenditure of the whole country only a few years ago, and more than £55,000,000 of that sum were paid from British and Indian taxes. The electorate, then could only be looked upon as being directly or indirectly responsible for such expenditure. France and Germany spent from seven to eight millions annually to pay their regular forces, while we paid thirteen and a half millions, but that included the payments to commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The British Navy was just about as costly in proportion as the average foreign navies, but it was not more costly than the French Navy. Yet they spent more upon defences, and produced far less results than other foreign Powers. Our force of Volunteers was a very large one, and not a costly one considering its magnitude, but he was sorry it was decreasing rather than increasing in numbers. Such was the penury of their forces, in spite of the expenditure at the War Office. As far as the defence of the country went they had to rely exclusively upon the Volunteers. What they wanted were more young, better-paid troops, with well-trained officers, supported by a properly, numerically speaking, and efficient artillery, for they would be just as good as the oldest veterans that could be produced. (A Voice: "What about Ireland?) Well, they had in Ireland 20,000 men and he was afraid that force would have to be strengthened in time of war. (Another Voice: "There is the Labour Question.") Oh! a Labour Commission was another thing which they ought to take up with a bold stand and agitate for, and propose the legislation needed. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) The question he was speaking of, then, was one which ought rigorously, as well as vigorously, to be taken up by civilian politicians of the country, and it ought to be one of the most essential points in the Radical programme. (Cheers).

THE NEW MEMBER FOR INDIA.

Soon after Mr. Bradlaugh's death, a meeting of natives of India resident in England unanimously agreed to a vote of condolence with his daughter, in which the recently deceased representative of Northampton was described with affectionate inaccuracy as "the member for India." Speculation has since been freely exercised as to his successor in this office. I am able, says "Atlas," to state that the committee which champions the aspirations of young India has selected Mr. Burt to fill the vacancy. The choice is in every way a good one. Mr. Burt has a high reputation among all parties for integrity and courtesy. No one, of course, can be expected to start all at once into a full-blown knowledge of Indian affairs, but the hon. member for [illegible] seventeen years of Parliamentary [illegible]stly esteemed for his thoroughness. [illegible]tricacies of the labour question is [illegible]y in acquiring a sound knowledge [illegible] of him by the committee which [illegible] to work for the interests of the

[illegible]ers.—Are you broken in your rest [illegible]ring with the pain of cutting teeth. [illegible]emist and get a bottle of Mrs. Win[illegible]up. It will relieve the poor sufferer [illegible] perfectly harmless and pleasant to [illegible]es natural, quiet sleep by relieving [illegible]pain, and the little cherub awakes [illegible]t. It soothes the child, it softens [illegible]pain, relieves wind, regulates the [illegible]st known remedy for dysentery [illegible]her arising from teething or other [illegible]low's Soothing Syrup is sold by [illegible]verywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. [illegible]Anglo-American Drug Company, [illegible]don Road, London.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

A WELCOME home to Mr. W. S. Caine, on his return from India, was given on Tuesday evening (Feb. 24) at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, by the Committee of the National Temperance League. Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., presided, and in opening the meeting said the object of Mr. Caine's visits to India, of which the last was the third, was to watch the carrying out of the resolution passed two years ago by the House of Commons, condemning the policy of the Indian Government in encouraging the opening of drink shops for revenue purposes. But the Indian Government, pressed as they were by a failing revenue, required to be carefully looked after, and the goal they had before them was the extension of local option to India, which would enable the people to make their country what it was by religion—a land of teetotallers. It was a terrible thing, too, to contemplate that there were no less than 20,000 opium dens in a country ruled by a Christian Government. Mr. Caine said he and his friends had been charged with using a cant phrase in which they were represented as saying that our Government had found India sober and left it drunk. He had never made use of such an expression, which, if taken literally, might be open to criticism, but which when taken in its broad sense was strictly true. The net result of his three journeys to India had been that the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association had established in that country over one hundred temperance organisations, and had obtained what was practically an acknowledgment of the right of the people of India to local option. The sale of liquor under the Government system had nearly doubled in the ten years between 1879 and 1889, and while only 5 per cent. of the people drank twenty years ago, 15 to 20 per cent. had acquired the habit now. In twenty years the revenue from intoxicants in Bengal alone had increased 350 per cent. Everyone in India except the officials protested against this traffic, tea planters, indigo planters, and natives. In Darjeeling 192 out of 194 tea planters signed a protest against the opening of drink shops, but it was all useless until the House of Commons condemned the system. They were told theirs was a snap division, and this in the face of the fact that the Government issued a three-line whip against them, and that they were heartily abused by their opponents; but they did not mind this when they remembered that the result of the motion was that last year 7093 liquor shops were closed in Madras and 3000 more were to be closed during the present year—nearly a fourth of the whole. Better still, the Government officials were instructed to ascertain the local sentiment in future before issuing a licence. If this instruction were carried out faithfully every liquor shop would vanish speedily from every town between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin. They were also working against the sale of opium and bhang, and their temperance pledge included both those drugs. He wanted them all to look on this as a missionary work, a work which was destined to do a great deal for India, and to save it from becoming a drunken nation. Dr. Richardson proposed a resolution welcoming Mr. Caine back, wishing him success, and thanking him for his address. This was seconded by Sir Wilfred Lawson, who suggested that Mr Caine deserved the thanks of the nation "a great deal better than if he had slaughtered 700 dervishes, although he was not so likely, perhaps, to get them." The resolution was then carried unanimously.

THE BACCARAT CASE: REFUSAL OF ARBITRATION.

IN recounting the true history of this case a week ago, we (*Pall Mall Gazette*) took occasion to express what we are sure must be the general regret that the matter cannot be disposed of at once. Sir William Gordon-Cumming lies under a very grave accusation. He has, however, denied it, and has taken the means provided by the law for establishing his innocence. But the law, as everybody knows, is a very slow process.

Under these circumstances we ventured to suggest that it would be only fair if Sir William's accusers gave him an opportunity for clearing his character forthwith without waiting for the law's delays. A precedent for such a course was afforded; we pointed out, by the case of Lord Durham *v.* Sir George Chetwynd, which was referred to arbitrators. A similar reference in the present case would obviate the law's delays, and put Sir William Gordon-Cumming in a position to clear his character immediately. It will be seen from the following correspondence that this opportunity has now been offered, but that Sir William's legal advisers have not advised him to avail himself of it:—

10 and 11, Ely-place, Holborn, E.C., London,
24th Feb., 1891.

Dear Sirs,—

WILSON AND OTHERS *afs.* CUMMING.

It is now more than a week since we entered appearances, and that you were in a position to deliver statement of claim, which you have not done. Our clients are most anxious that this inquiry should not be delayed, and, inasmuch as you intimated in your letter that Sir Wm. Gordon-Cumming intended to bring this action for the vindication of his character against the charge of having cheated at cards, we should think that he would be glad to accept the earliest opportunity of having that charge investigated. We understand that the War Office initiated an inquiry which we presume would have been held before the three Commanding Officers of the Guards, all of whom must have been known to your client, but that, owing to a protest from you on behalf of your client, that inquiry did not proceed. With a view of avoiding delay and of having this action decided promptly, we are prepared, on behalf of our clients, to refer the matter to the decision of three men of known position and honour who are independent of the parties, with all the usual powers of a trial at law, such trial to take place in open court. If your client avails himself of this suggestion the trial can take place without any delay.—We are, yours faithfully,
LEWIS AND LEWIS.

Messrs. Wontner and Sons.
St. Paul's-chambers, Ludgate-hill, E.C., London,
24th Feb., 1891.

Dear Sirs,—

CUMMING *v.* WILSON AND OTHERS.

Our client has no intention of submitting his case to anybody but a jury, and will not adopt the course you suggest. He has no idea of delaying one moment unnecessarily the trial of the issues, but the papers are with counsel for the purpose of drawing the statement of claim and will be delivered when ready, though we have no intention of being hurried. We have, if we choose to take it, five weeks from appearance. We are obliged for the prefatory observations in your letters, but the matters treated are not unknown to us, and we might have been spared their perusal. The case will not be tried out on your letters.—Yours faithfully,
WONTNER AND SONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, 10 and 11, Ely-place, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.

It appears to follow from this correspondence that the case will not be expediated, but will be left to run the ordinary course. It is understood that the hearing of it cannot now come on until after the long vacation, several months hence.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

AT a meeting of the special committee of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce on Indian currency held on Monday (22nd ultimo) at which Mr. David Bannerman presided, Mr. Drew called attention to a means of giving that currency a more stable value by which those disadvantages might be reduced or removed. The means he referred to were the introduction of a gold standard, with free coinage—the same as we had at home, and as our great self-governing Colonies, accompanied by the silver currency now in use in India, but the latter so regulated in supply that the silver coin would be maintained at an approximately constant relation to the gold standard. To effect this the coinage of silver would necessarily be confined to the hands of the Government, but to obviate any fear of an unduly restricted currency the coinage of gold as legal tender must at the same time be made free to all-comers as it is in this country. Assuming the sovereign as the gold coin and the rupee as the silver one, the question arose how many rupees were to be equal to the sovereign. This might be left open for further consideration. but as a suggestion or example he would say 12 rs. that was making the rupee equal 20*d.*, which was the rate it had stood at for some time during the past year. To sum up, his proposal was that the Chamber memorialise the Government to adopt a gold currency for India, with silver as a subsidiary currency; the gold coinage free, and the silver currency so regulated, by taking it entirely into the hands of the Government, that its increase will be provided for to such an extent as to maintain the value of the rupee approximately at 20*d.* or twelve to the sovereign. This, he said, avoided any depreciation of the present silver currency, and also provided for its gradual increase, and benefited the people by an improvement in the purchasing power of their money. He repeated that the proposal he had made was neither new nor original so far as he was concerned. Sir James Bain, having second the proposal, a discussion followed in which there was a conflict of opinion as to the utility of Mr. Drew's views. Mr. Balloch suggested that the motion should meantime be withdrawn, which, with consent of his seconder, Sir James Bain, Mr. Drew agreed to.

THE FIGHT IN EGYPT.

THE Egyptian force, under Col. Holled Smith, occupied Tokar on Thursday (Feb. 19) after severe fighting. The troops (three battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry) advanced from Teb at daybreak, signting the enemy close to Tokar, and pushed on hurriedly to seize the old Government building now in ruins. This they succeeded in doing a few minutes before a rush was made by the dervishes, who numbered 2,000 in the first line, with an equal number in reserve. They were led by Osman Naib, Osman Digna's chief lieutenant, and after an hour and a-half's fighting were driven back with a loss of 700 killed, including Osman Naib, and all the chief emirs. The Egyptian casualties were—Capt. Barrow shot dead in action, Capt. Beech slightly wounded, four native officers severely wounded, twelve men killed and forty or fifty wounded, of whom three have since died. The rest are doing well. Two guns and a quantity of ammunition and military stores were captured. Osman Digna himself, who watched the fight from Afafit, fled with a few horsemen towards Kassala. The same afternoon the well and village of Afafit, four miles beyond Tokar, were occupied without resistance, some hundreds of Arabs surrendering.

General rejoicing is felt at the overthrow of Osman's tyrannical sway.

Gen. Sir F. Grenfell and other officers have arrived at Afafit. Osman Digna is reported to be 100 miles from there on the Kassala road.

A detailed account of the fighting is given by Reuter's correspondent:—Owing to intelligence, received on Wednesday, that the enemy intended to attack the Egyptian force while it was advancing to Tokar, Col. Holled Smith resolved to lose no time, and accordingly started at daybreak on the following morning from El Teb, the cavalry leading the advance, under the command of Capt. Beech. Major Wingate, as staff officer, directed the march. The cavalry drove in the enemy's mounted scouts and reached Tokar at ten o'clock in the morning. The infantry arrived twenty minutes later. At the same time the enemy was seen advancing rapidly in a semicircle through the thick bush. Their presence was only shown by an occasional glimpse of moving men, and by the large banners waving above the bush, while the hills a mile distant were covered with their reserves.

There was not a moment to be lost. Col. Holled Smith, rapidly taking in the situation, disposed his troops in the following manner: The 4th Battalion, under Capt. Hackett Pain, lined the ruined buildings on the right; the 11th, commanded by Capt. Macdonald, occupied the left of the position; while the 12th, under Captain Besant, had previously moved up to cover the front on the left of the 4th Battalion. The troops took up their positions at the double. The water and ammunition were borne by camels and mules which, under the management of Captain Machell, of the staff, were massed together at the north end of the village, the cavalry being stationed near them. It was now a race between the troops and dervishes for the possession of the few houses lying outside the general line of defence. One company of the 12th, under Captain Martyr, dashing forward, seized a small house just in front. This momentarily checked the dervish advance, and the troops were able to pour a withering fire into the midst of the enemy, of whom upwards of a hundred fell within a few yards of the building. This company then fell back slowly into the general line.

The enemy were now enveloping our entire fighting line and gradually outflanking us, whilst their horsemen, under Osman Naib, dashing round the right flank, threatened our rear, an extended position weakly held and hampered by the transport animals. The 11th, bringing up their reserve company, checked the turning movement on the left, accounting for considerable numbers of the enemy. The situation was now for a moment critical, but this battalion advancing rapidly, some 500 yards, cleared the front, carried the ruined houses in succession, inflicting great loss on the enemy, and then took up a position on rising ground. It was during this advance that Captain Barrow, who was with the 12th Battalion acting as brigade-major, fell. He was shot through the body, and died almost instantly. Captain Macdonald and Lieutenant Jackson both had their horses shot under them.

During this operation the 12th Battalion was steadily beating back the enemy who, with greatest determination, were charging on the centre of the position, while the 4th by steady volleys from the ruined houses, occupied by them on the right, checked the turning movement in that direction. Meanwhile, the transport animals, which had been deserted by their Arab drivers began a stampede. Fortunately, however, many were driven back by the staff, and not a moment too soon, for already some of the enemy's horsemen, seeing the weak point, had got among the animals. The cavalry at once charged out and dispersed the dervishes, but not until after some severe hand-to-hand fighting. It was during this melee that Capt. Beech, of the 20th Hussars, was wounded while saving the life of an Egyptian officer who had been unhorsed and severely wounded. Col. Holled Smith, with Lieut.-Col. Settle, his Chief of the Staff, directed these various operations with a cool promptitude which inspired the greatest confidence even at the most critical moments, while the Egyptian and Soudanese officers and men, by their good discipline and steady firing, contributed in no small degree to the successful result of the engagement.

After an hour and a half's hard fighting the enemy was utterly defeated and put to the rout. As the dervishes retreated they were charged by the Egyptian cavalry, who captured all the rebels standards and and killed almost all their emirs. The troops now formed up on the rising ground held by the 11th Battalion, and, after resting, advanced in the direction of Afafit, leaving a small garrison under Lieut-Col. Rundle to hold Tokar and protect the transport and wounded, for whom Surgeons Myles and Graham had made every possible provision. The enemy's reserves were still visible on the hills to the left, and it was thought that another stand might be made by the dervishes in the thick, intervening bush. But the cavalry, advancing rapidly, found both the hills and country clear, and soon reached Osman Digna's second position, from which they obtained their first view of the Arab commander's village. The sight was as curious as unexpected. To the front lay several rows of tents, and behind them, in a crescent shape, groups of thousands of straw huts, or tokuls, extending for some miles.

The infantry now advanced in square to the north-east end of the village, and, believing that it would be held by the enemy, prepared for an attack, when numbers of Arabs suddenly poured out begging for aman, or pardon. The troops halted outside the village at 4 p.m., while Colonel Holled Smith and the staff entered and rode through the township. Not a dervish was to be seen, but the inhabitants hailed with delight the arrival of the troops. The dervishes' families had fled, taking with them the treasury money, but the majority of the tokuls were found intact. Among the most interesting sights were Osman Digna's prayer place, and the place of execution, where on the day previous to the fight, he had executed several important sheiks who were suspected of leaning to the Government. In the arsenal were found four guns with quantities of ammunition, and in the Beit el Mal, or treasury, masses of correspondence and account books were discovered.

The natives say that on the night before the action Osman Digna had a vision in which he was told that the lives of all the Egyptian force were in his hands. His plan was to occupy Tokar and fall on the Egyptian force as it was marching through the thick, surrounding bush. Fortunately, however, we reached Tokar five minutes earlier than he anticipated. Osman Digna watched the fight from a distance, and, when the dervishes were repulsed, fled rapidly to the Tamarin, and thence up Knor Baraka. The Arabs of the surrounding districts are bringing in cattle and milk, and a market has been established.

General tranquillity now prevails throughout the district, which is wonderfully fertile, with quantities of cotton and dhurra everywhere. The troops are comfortably hutted and the wounded are doing well. Great gratification has been caused by the receipt of congratulatory telegrams from her Majesty the Queen and the Khedive. It is noted as a curious coincidence that Tokar was retaken and the Egyptian flag was again set flying over the ruined Government buildings on the anniversary of the fall of Tokar seven years ago.

The following telegrams have been forwarded to the press from the War Office for publication:—

From the Sirdar, Egypt, to the Secretary of State for War. Received Feb. 21, 9-30 a.m.—Suakin, Feb. 21, 1891, 8-25 a.m.—Smith with brigade of Egyptian troops advanced from Teb at daybreak, Feb. 19, found Tokar strongly held by Osman Digna and 2,000 men. After severe fighting dervish force completely defeated. Tokar occupied; all principal emirs and 700 dervishes killed. Osman fled south with few horsemen. Our losses sixty-eight killed and wounded. Details latter.

From the Sirdar, Egypt, to the Secretary of State for War. Received Feb. 21, 10 a.m. Suakin, Feb. 21, 1891, 9-50 a.m.—Smith with three battalions and one squadron cavalry Egyptian troops now occupies village Afafito, four mile south of Tokar, Osman Digna's camp. Our casualities—killed, Capt. H. L. Barrow, South Lancashire Regiment and Egyptian army, and twelve Egyptian soldier; wounded, Capt. J. R. Beech 20th Hussars, slightly, four Egyptian officers severely, and forty-two soldiers. All wounded doing well. Smith reports Egyptian troops behaved with great steadiness and gallantry in severe hand-to-hand fighting.

[Capt. Barrow, who, Col. Holled Smith states, was shot dead "while gallantly performing his duties as a staff officer," received his commission at lieutenant in Jan., 1883, and his appointment as captain in Dec., 1889.]

FRENCH OPINION.

The French papers have but little to say about the Egyptian advance upon Tokar. The *Debats* and the *Temps* continue to denounce English designs on Egypt. The *Temps* says that Tokar expedition, coupled with the rupture of the Kassala negotiations, is a scheme for reconstituting the Empire of Sesostris as a British annexation. England aims at an immense empire of the Nile, comprising the Soudan and the regions between Lake Victoria, the Indian Ocean, and Egypt proper. Gigantic as the dream is, it is the ideal of a politico-military school, and Italy, we are assured by the *Temps*, which is not usually very friendly to that Power, is very uneasy.

It is reported that M. Ribot has forwarded a strongly-worded note to M. Waddington, to be read to Lord Salisbury, and that M. d'Aubigny, the French Minister to Egypt, has been recalled. The irritation caused by the exclusion of France from the Commission on the reform of native tribunals continues to be intense.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK IN PARIS.

THE Empress Frederick's visit to Paris, writes a Home paper the day the mail left, is with the avowed object of making purchases for the decoration of her new residence near Frankfort, and in connection with the Berlin Exhibition, but suspicions are entertained that there is an intention to elicit French feeling as to a projected visit of the Emperor to Paris, though there seems no doubt that the Empress' presence was at first well received in Parisian artistic circles. On Thursday 19th ultimo, her Majesty visited several artistic exhibitions and in the evening dined at the Embassy. On Friday morning Princess Margaret went out riding in the Bois, and the Empress drove to the Hotel de Ville and inspected the building. The afternoon was devoted by the Imperial party to the ascent of the Eiffel Tower. In the evening Lord and Lady Lytton and their daughter dined with her Majesty. On Saturday her Majesty visited Sedelmeyer's gallery of pictures and afterwards called on M. Munkaczy. On Sunday the Empress and her daughter attended the German Lutheran service in the morning, and in the afternoon the English service in the Rue d'Agueseau church. The Greek Minister and Madame Delyannis dined with her in the evening. On Monday the Empress and her daughters visited Versailles, and in the evening dined at the British Embassy. On Tuesday the Empress visited several charitable German institutions, and spent the rest of the day inspecting the studios of various artists. The Italian Ambassador, with Madame de Menabrea, and the Turkish Ambassador, had the honour of dining with her Majesty in the evening at the German Embassy. The Empress spent Wednesday morning at the Louvre, and in the afternoon visited Carolus Duran's and other studios.

In certain diplomatic and official circles the question has been mooted whether the incognito of the illustrious visitor is not so transparent that visits should have been exchanged between her Majesty and the President of the Republic; and whether M. Carnot should not have been the first to call. The Prince of Wales, the Russian Grand Dukes, the King of Greece, it is pointed out, all visit the President at the Elysee. Her Majesty has been caused considerable inconvenience by the reporters, who waited for her to start from the Embassy and then followed in a long procession of cabs, the Empress being compelled, in the words of the *Times* correspondent, to "baffle their intense curiosity by resorting to the wiles of a Mohican." This has only been partially removed by the offer of the Embassy to supply official information of the Empress' movements. A Boulangist meeting was held at the Lalle de Wagram on Saturday night, at which M. Saur protested against any entente with Germany as long as Alsace-Lorraine remained sundered from the French Fatherland. While French chivalry could never stoop to discourtesy towards a woman, he hoped that if the Emperor William ventured to Paris the patriots would receive him with hisses. The meeting then broke up and decked with new flags the statue of Strasburgh on the Place de la Concorde. After this, it returned to the Salle de Wagram, where M. Deroulede expressed much the same views as M. Laur, but added:—"No patriot must show the slightest want of respect towards the Empress Frederick, but there could be no harm in shouting on her passage, 'Vive l'Alsace-Lorraine.'"

The Empress Frederick decided to prolong her stay in the French capital until the 27th ultimo. In Government circles this prolongation of the visit has given rise to some apprehension.

The Empress' visit on Monday 23rd ultimo, the ruins of the Palace of St. Cloud, which was rather inconsiderately burnt down by the Germans, and to Versailles, where on the balcony of Louis XIV. the German King was crowned Emperor and the German Empire proclaimed in presence of the victorious and excited legions of his fatherland, has given impetus to the growing feeling of resentment in the minds of certain classes in the French capital, and many of the painters who had proposed to send pictures to the Berlin Exhibition will not, it is now said, do so. Such prominent politicans as M. Deroulede and M. Paul de Cassagnac continue to take part in the agitation, the latter being credited with the remark that Frenchmen cannot forget that her Majesty was a "descendant" of Agincourt by birth and of Sedan by marriage. A Boulangist resolution, passed on Wednesday 25th ultimo describes the German Emperor, who it says would not be "tolerated" in Paris, as the "gaoler of Alsace-Lorraine."

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

BY command of the Queen, the Prince of Wales held a levee at St. James' Palace on Tuesday afternoon (Feb. 24). The Prince, accompanied by the chief officers of his household, left Marlborough House shortly after two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, and was received at St. James' Palace by the Lord Chamberlain and other high officers of State, including the Marquis of Salisbury. The Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, and Prince Henry of Battenberg were present. The Ministers of the Netherlands, Japan, Peru, Siam, Chilli, China, Greece, the Haytian Minister Resident, and the Charge d'Affaires of Uruguay and Mexico were unavoidably prevented from attending. Senhor Soveral, the new Portuguese Minister to England, and the new Danish Minister were introduced by the Foreign Secretary; and the Sultan of Johore was presented by Lord Knutsford. Nearly all the Cabinet Ministers attended, and the General circle included Prince Victor Duleep Singh. Guards-of-honour were supplied by the Grenadier Guards, and the Bands of the different household regiments played during the ceremony. Presentations to the Prince of Wales were made to the number of about 173, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's Office and submitted for her Majesty's approval. Among them were:—Blundell, Major-Gen. R. B. H., on appointment to the command of a first-class district in the Bombay Army. Bowring, Capt. G., 17th Ben. Inf., on return from active service in Burmah, Bayley, Sir Steuart, K.C.S.I., Brackenbury, Lieut-Gen. H., C.B., on appointment to be a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, Campbell, Capt. C. P., Central India Horse, Cavaye, Col. W. F., A.A.-G. Southern District, on appointment, Dick, Lieut. A. R., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Fitz-Patrick, Col., Indian Staff Corps, Fitzmaurice, Lieut. Ouseley, West India Regt, Graham, Capt. H., 20th Hussars, on return from active service, Gordon, Lieut-Gen. J. J. H., C.B., on appointment as Assistant Military Secretary (for India Affairs) Horse Guards, Manton, Lieut. H. R., 20th Hussars, on return from active service, Roberts, Lieut., 1st Bengal Cavalry, Rew, Second Lieut. Charles, the West India Regt., Rhodes, Mr. Cecil, Premier of Cape Colony, Thornhill, Surg.-Maj. W. H., (M.D.), 27th Reg., Madras Infantry, on return from active service in Upper Burmah, Wylie, Lieut.-Col. H., Bengal Army, on promotion, Walker, Lieut.-Col. R. S F. Walker, commander 1st Battalion Perak Sikhs, on appointment as C.M.G., Younghusband, Lieut. L. N., 19th Bengal Lancers.

INDIAN MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

The following is a list of the candidates for the Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington-house on February 9, with marks appended:—

|

NOTICES.

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of cinchona
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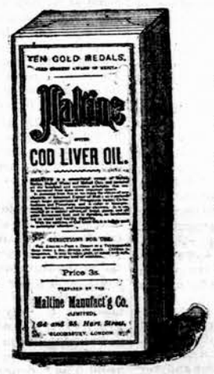

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